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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,079—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-39 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th July	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
13th "	ARABIA	7993	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000		
30th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9500
27th "	SIMLALYA	6 08		
3rd Sept.	SALSET E	600	MARMORA	10569
10th "	OCEANA	6610		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10820
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	60 0	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	ARABIA	7993		
12th "	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	MANTUA	10845		
5th Nov	HIMALAYA	6808		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10569		
26th "	SALSETTE	6 00	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Glasgow	6529	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	7512	...	" 30
C. City of Manchester	5551	...	August 11
A. Trafford Hall	7321	...	" 25
B. City of Madrid	4899	...	Sept. 6
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	" 8
B. City of Lucknow	3:69	not fixed	...
B. Locksley Hall	3550	...	Sept. 13
B. City of Agra	4809	...	" 21
C. City of York	7705	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In continuation with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	July 11
*C. City of Manchester.	8900	.....	" 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. H. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons on Friday, 8th July, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,95 tons, on Thursday 7th July sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 11th July sailing via Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Jasbire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "WARORA," 3,989 tons, sailing on or about the 16th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

6th July, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	7th July 1910
DUMBEA	8,885	Rebuffat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. "
SALAZIE	4,147	X	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,938	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	X	15th July 1910.
NERA	5,938	Martin	12th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

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BERTHS HANDBOOK — Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
MARQUISHEIM	4356	.....	1st August
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cubol	28th July
CHINA	6917	G. Borgnzliah	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 515 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 515 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	.....	5990	25th July 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. Bombay

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE

3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Thelping (Perak) F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S, Medan Deli (Sumatra) Singapore, Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States,) Seremban (F. M States), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon.
Manilla, Cebu, Hongkong, Foochow, shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principa Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGES; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M

POST BOX No. 34.

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhowmaggar.)
KHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security,

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN WEATHER OBSERVER.

IN the present day there is no doubt an increasing appreciation for such instruments as will enable observers to foretell weather changes. The interest thus shown by the public has to a considerable extent helped to push forward the manufacture of Barometers of every description. Those we are at present offering are not in expensive forms of cases, but they are nevertheless elegant in appearance and compact enough to find appropriate places on a wall in any home; and we offer them at such prices as will place them within the reach of everybody.

THE BAROMETER is an absolute
"WEATHER WARNER for WEATHER WATCHERS."
It raises no false alarms.

Circular 6½ ins. diameter.	Visible aneroid movement	Oak case	Rs. 15-8
" 8 ins.	"	"	Rs. 22
" 9 ins.	"	"	Rs. 30
" 5½ ins.	"	Nickel case	Rs. 30
Banjo shape, length 18 ins. dial 3½	Carved case	...	Rs. 18

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Telegraphic address: "Marcks," Bombay, Telephone No. 189.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 30,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HONGKONG, IPOH (Federated Malay States,) JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula,) KOBE, KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States,) LONDON, LYONS, MALACCA, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien, Changchung, Dairen (Dairy), Hankow, Honolulu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Liaoyang, Lyons, Mukden, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Oyojun Port: Arthur, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tieling, Tientsin, Tokyo.

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nowera-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point) Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) suspending injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The La Clere Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to Its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed, that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO at VICTORIA DOCK No. 1, and as it is alleged that during her voyage sacrifices were made and expenditure incurred owing to breakdown of Engine, a General Average Bond is therefore to be signed by each Consignee, and a provisional deposit of 50 per cent. on the Invoice value of the goods to be paid to the Undersigned towards General Average at the time of applying for Delivery Orders.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 6th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

A CANDIDATE for TRAINING, at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, during 1911, will be selected and nominated by the Undersigned, on 18th August, 1910. Candidates desirous to join the Ranger's Class, at Dehra Dun, should appear in person with the necessary certificates on that date at noon.

2. The Rules and Regulations regarding necessary certificates and qualifications will be available in the Undersigned's office in Poona, during office hours.

H. MURRAY,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.
Gulistan, No. 24,
Civil Lines, Poona.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1910, at 5 P.M., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1910.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. Chuallal Vijbhucandas Mehta and M. Nissim as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1911, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th July, 1910, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 4th July, 1910.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 30th June, 1910, has been declared payable on and after FRIDAY, July 15th, to Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of the Bank on June 30th.

Warrants for the amount of Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their Registered addresses.

Intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay, 6th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom, who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to VOTE at the Municipal Ward Elections, are invited to send their names with the following particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office, not later than the 31st July, 1910, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

(1) The year of graduation and the University to which the graduate belongs.
(2) Present age.
(3) The Street number of the house (with Street name) occupied by the graduate. It should be stated whether the graduate has resided at this address uninterruptedly since 1st April, 1910, or if only occasionally, during what periods since 1st April, 1910.

P. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 5th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that the AGENTS and MASTER of BARQUE "RADIANT" will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS INCURRED by the crew.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
J. A. BRANDON,
Attorney,
Agents for Barque "Radiant."
Bombay, June 9th, 1910.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona Kirkee, &c, is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz, Rs 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs 30 in advance, post free.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 7TH JUNE,
AND
TO-MORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY,
8TH OF JUNE
LAST NIGHT OF

WHY GIRLS LEAVE HOME.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE WEEK.

ON SATURDAY, 9TH OF JUNE, 1910,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES & TIME AS USUAL.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

POPULAR CONCERT.
SATURDAY NEXT,
9-15 P.M.

ADMISSION, EIGHT ANNAS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen lots of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
BOILED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, large, airy, up to date OFFICES in Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co., on premises.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc, and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.
"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money to full returned without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbs Inverted Lever Aim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.
Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE
RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...	6,514 for	£. 1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	...	„ 90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period ...	...	„ 273,119
Annual Income ...	...	„ 1,422,802
Assets ...	...	„ 10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies		„ 25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'
TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

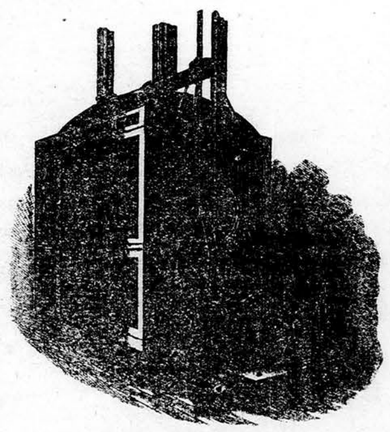
THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Nr NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

STEVEN'S LIFTS.



SOLE AGENTS:
GARLICK & CO.,
ENGINEERS
and
IRON FOUNDERS.
JACOB'S CIRCLE
BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

What users say about LEMCO:

"Without doubt LEMCO has contributed to make my little son strong."
"I think your LEMCO is grand stuff. I had four months enteric out here, and was almost kept alive during part of that time with LEMCO."—Natal.

LEMCO
is pure highly concentrated beef.
LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

"LEMCO is even more valuable (not to say indispensable) in Tropical Countries than in England. I have found LEMCO the most excellent remedy for sea-sickness, and the exhaustion consequent on sea-sickness."—W. Indies.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, tetter, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c., improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

THE FINEST PEARS

WILL be ready the latter end of July and APPLES in August. Delivered in any part of India by V. P. Post at Rs. 4-2 per 25lb. basket. Apples and Pears were regularly supplied to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour.

Apply to Capt. R. G. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	... Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 18
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with the Library Support of the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 5.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 82 1-4—3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fes. 25-18 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 97 3-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20-43 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot. ... ... 24 5-8 unchgd
Do 2 months hence ... ... 24 7-16—1-8
Closing Tone of Silver.—Unsettled.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 63 1-2 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-13 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9th June 1910.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about ... ...£ .....
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 95 3-4 unchgd
Discount Rate—Bills 3 m/st 1 7-8+1-16
Do. Indian bank Bills 6 m/st 2 1/2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2 1/2 unchgd
Do. " Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2 1-8—1-3
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ... 1 1-8—1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 1 1-8—1-8

MANCHESTER, July 5.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	5,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	.....
Do. Day's Imports...	12,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Quiet.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... Quiet.	
Mid-Americans	7-92+6
Egyptian F.G.F.	11 5/8—1-4

	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C.	7-49	7-25	6-88	6-72	6-53
	+1	+2	+3	+5	+5
	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	
Liverpool	6-60	6-50	6-59	6-59	
	+5	+6	+5	+6	

NEW YORK, July 5.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	5,000
Do. Last year	1,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
Do. Exports to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York ..... July 15-43+9	Advanced on unfavourable weather report and Southern buying of futures in the local market.
Do at New York ..... Oct. 12-98+2-8 Dec. 12-57+17	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15-45—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 7/16+1/16
Demand Bills	4 85 5/8—5-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 1-4—2-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 15-16—1-16
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Oct. 12-66+13
Do. at New Orleans ...	Dec. 12-55+16

LONDON, July 5.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 5/8 3-8	
" "	months, July-Aug.
" "	Hamburg.
" "	Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	32 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	

Tone—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 41 1-4
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellersetc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 40
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 37 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers,etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship ... 62 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp..
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10 1 1-2 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 17 10 1/2
Months of Shipment.—July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

ARRIVALS.

"Coronation".

BOMBAY, JULY 6.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 4 31-32d. for T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready...	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 8 31-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. 15 Sept.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s " ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
" " Forward ...	1s. 4 3/16d. Sept.
" 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 1/4d
France 3 m/s " ...	103 1/4
Marks 3 m/s " ...	138
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	131 1-2
" Shanghai ...	176
" Japan ...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper market has kept unchanged at 95-8 ready and 95-6 forward, with small transactions reported.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London remained unchanged at 24 5-8 for ready, but the rate for forward was 1-8 down at 24 7-16. New York was 3-8 down at 53 1-4.

Price in the local market for silver opened at Rs. 72-5. Although London prices had declined, local demand being good, the price at the close was Rs. 72-7. Business of 50 to 60 slabs is reported.

On account of the Amwas, gold market was closed and there is no change to report.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 Chinta	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	6
Chartered Bank	24	0	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	9
English Gold	24	0	3
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

117 1/2 Penny	72	7	0
117 Penny	72	6	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	9	0
Second do	71	14	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—London quotation was 6 up. Local prices advanced by 2 annas on account of good demand for ready and forward.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London price declined by 6d. Local demand being good prices were maintained.

Wheat.—Firm. London quotation was 6d up. Local inquiry was good and rates advanced by half to one annas.

Castor and Cottonseed.—Firm. Spot cargo being limited and inquiry being good price was put up by four annas.

Groundnut, Gingelly, Mowra and Poppy.—Quiet but firm. Local demand was moderate and prices are maintained.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 11 0
Linseed, Small ...	... " 10 12

RAPESSEED—

Brown Cawnpore ...	... "	6 5
Yellow do.	... "	6 12
Do. Gujarat	... "	6 14
Poppyseed	... "	9 12
Castorseed	... "	38 8 to 39 8
Mowraseed...	... "	6 11
Maize ...	... "	18 to 20
Groundnuts	... "	42 to 42
Mustardseed	... "	85 to 95
Gingellyseed	... "	41 to 53
Khandesh Howri	}	" 49 to 51
Gulburga do.		
Kalbur do.		
Itarsi do.		
White Gin, Bold 95/5	}	" 45 to 49
Do. do do 85/15		
Do. do, 75/25....		
Do. Mixed 50/50...		
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	}	" 43 to 44
Do. do. 85/15...		
Gin, Black Beaver ...	}	" 41 to 43
Do. do. Gidag ...		
Gin Red Khandwa ...	}	" 45 to 47
Do. Meggi ...		
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	}	" 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad		
Do. do. Gujarat		
Do. Black Kutni	}	" 41 to 43
Do. Ahmedabad...		

WHEAT—

Pissi	... "	31 to 33
Hard Red... ...	... "	30 to 31-8
Cottonseed ...	— "	24 to 25

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th July :—

Wheat	...	10,120 cwts
Linseed	...	7,088 "
Rapeseed	...	2,415 "
Gingellyseed	...	64 "
Poppyseed	...	4,536 "
Groundnuts, ...	...	24 "
Castorseed	...	2,133 "
Rice	...	7,337 "
Myraballams, ...	...	2,471 "
Cottonseed	...	5,491 "
Mowraseed,... ...	...	5,520 "
Gram	...	2,166 "
Joowar	...	..... "
Maize	...	..... "

SPININGS.

Petits for August are quoted Rs. 2,852-8 to Rs. 2,855.

BANKS.

Eastern Bank	...	73	
Bank of Bombay ...	...	1,515	C. D.
Bank of India	...	68 1-2	"
Indian Specie Bank —	...	56	"
Bank of Burma ...	...	117	"

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	...	982	1-2
Colaba Land	...	1,125	
Crescent...	...	81	1-4
Davida	...	392	1-2
Kohinoor	...	686	
Framji Petits	...	1,685	
Maneckji Petit... ...	...	2,860	
New Great Eastern ...	—	182	1-2
Phoenix	...	82	1-2
Standard	...	1,095	
Burma	...	522	1-2

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	145	
New Berar	...	560	
New Mofussil	...	810	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co ...	...	256	
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.		94	1-2
Bombay E. S and T. C. Pref.		162	
B. S. N. Co. Ord		295	
Colaba Land and Mill ...		1,105	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		17	

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej		615	
Tapti-Valley		467	1-2

COTTON.

Colaba cotton market.—Liverpool was 1 to 6 points up, New York was 10 points up and futures 38 up. The local market was firm and demand, both from exporters and mills, being good, price advanced by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Demand for New Broach being good the price fluctuated by one Rupee. Price for New Broach opened at Rs. 286 but at the close it was Rs. 286-8.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Tata and Co.....Broach		290
200	Currimbhai Mills...Kadi		280
100	Do ...Neemach		270
100	Do ...Jana		255
100	Bussan M K.....Surat		310
300	Jaulies Mills.....Broach		285
100	Gold Mohur.....Ellichpur.....		290
100	Do ...Westerns		284
100	Assar Mills .....Bengal		260
500	Ralli Brothers.....Compsah.....		293-299
100	Curia Mills .....Broach		290
200	Maneckji Petit ...Compsah.....		295-296
100	Do ...Khaniwa		250

Bengal Hand Gin, Fine	...	260
" F Good	...	248
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	276
" F Good	...	264
Sind Punjab Fine	...	276
" F Good	...	264
Khandesh Fine	...	274
" F Good	...	264
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	286
" F Good	...	276
Akola Knangaum Fine	...	284
" F Good	...	274
Amraoti Fine	...	284
" F Good	...	274
Yeotmal Fine	...	292
" F Good	...	282
Nagpore Fine	...	292
" F Good	...	282
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	294
" F Good	...	284
Methia Fine	...	274
" F Good	...	264
Broach Gin Fine	...	306
" F Good	...	296
Sawginned Good	...	308
Compta Ginned	...	305
Westerns H. G.	...	287
Do M G	...	292

FUTURES.

Broach Good	...	286-8 Mar.
Bengal F G	...	217 "

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th July :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	.....
Central India...	144 "
Barsi and Nagur	323 "
Berar	..... "
Central Provinces	..... "
Oomras...	467 "
Dholera	2,892 "
Broach...	..... "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	2,360 "
Westerns	202 "
Bengals (N W. P.)... ...	..... "
Bengal Rajputana	65 "
Sind	..... "
Persian	53 "
Other Sorts	..... "
Total ...	5,543 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	5,000
Total Imports ...	...	...	4,000
Future Delivery Prices :—			
July—Aug. ...	...	...	7-48 — 1
Aug.—Sept ...	...	...	7-24 — 1
Sept.—Oct... ...	...	...	6-87 — 1
Oct.—Nov... ...	...	...	6-71 — 1
Nov.—Dec. ...	...	...	6-62 — 1
Dec.—Jan. ...	...	...	6-56 — 1
Jan.—Feb. ...	...	...	6-53 — 1
Feb.—Mar. ...	...	...	6-57 — 1
Mar.—Apl. ...	...	...	6 57 — 1

FREIGHTS.

Ports.			Seed.		Cotton.	
Antwerp	...	...	8	6	...	9 6
Dunkirk	...	...	9	0	...	10 0
Havre ...	...	...	9	6	...	10 6
Hull ...	...	...	8	6	...	.....
Liverpool	...	...	8	6	...	9 0
Marseilles	...	...	8	6	...	9 0
Genoa ...	...	...	9	6	...	10 0
London ...	...	...	10	0	...	.....
Hamburg	...	...	9	0	...	9 6
Trieste	...	...	13	0	...	14 0
Venice...	...	...	13	0	...	14 0
Open Ports	...	...	Aug.		...	9 6
			Sept.		...	10 6
			Oct.		...	12 0
			Nov.		...	13 0
			Dec.		...	14 0

Market is quiet.

OPIUM.

Yesterday was the seventh sale of opium in Calcutta and the average prices realised per case of Patna and Benares were as follows :—

Patna 1 chest average Rs. 2,155-3-10.
Benares average Rs. 1,969-5-9.
Patna and Benares joint Rs. 2,062.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 4th July 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	16	18,545
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	52	67,916

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th July.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 2nd July 1910, by Council Bills*	£ 7,234,652
Balance to be remitted from 3rd July 1910 to 31st March 1911	£ 8,265,348

* Of this sum £1,745,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

DAILY EXRORTS.—July 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 400 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 60 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts barley, 3,000 cwts wheat and 13,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,535 cwts wheat flour, W and A Graham and Co ; 200 cwts buffalo pickers, M Sewji ; 3,968 cwts sugar, M Ramji ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 57 bales wool, R Prichard; 227 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—73 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co : 15 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola, 75 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, N Cassum ; 60 bales woollen cuttings, M Somji ; 300 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—1,000 cwts teelseed, 200 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,995 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,100 cwts teelseed, 991 cwts castorseed and 201 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri ; 600 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co ; 30 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 200 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—10,000 cwts cottonseed and 2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Barque Radiant s—100 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Magdala s—10,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GARSTON.

Strathdon s—6,700 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Himalaia s—165 bales cotton waste and 30 bales sawri cotton, K Vishram and Co : 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybassa s—151 bales sawri cotton, W Welf and Sons ; 1,998 cwt rapeseed, Sizing Material and Co.

Sparta s—680 cwts tin clipping, the Asiatic Petroleum and Co.

Magdala s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,017 cwts myrabolams, W Beshar ; 1,540 cwts castorseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 5,000 cwts linseed and 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2,041 cwts linseed, T Memraz ; 26 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Okenfels s—770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Tra New Mofussil and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 75 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,006 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 4,250 cwts myrabolams, T Memraz ; 400 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts teelseed and 1,420 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, 4,000 cwts mowraseed and 4,000 cwts poppyseed L Drefuse and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, T Canji; 105 cwts gum, J Nurbheram.

Himalaia s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 55 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Oceana s—200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 2,015 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 4,040 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—1,000 bales twist, S J Da vid and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—225 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co ; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 384 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co ; 900 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co ; 2,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 279 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Colombo Maru s—150 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 50 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—1,400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons ; 200 bales cotton, A Blaccheck and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—1,050 bales cotton, M B Kaisha

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Caledonien," July 7.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer "Caledonien" to-day from stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at the Carnac Bunder at 5-15 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Station, at 3-30 p.m. with all their kits :—

Pearson, Mr	Thornber, Mr J B
Mowdawalla, Mr K N	Fraser, Mr D
Bhavsar, Mr Mrs and Miss	Thompson, Mr S C
Bose, Mr B P	Ueblinger, Mr
Kinton Rev F W	Molnerny, Mr C B
Taylor, Mrs	Nicolay, Capt B O
Elder, Mr	

It is intended to establish in London an agency for the Federated Malay States in order to draw attention to the advantages offered by that part of the Empire.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BRADY—NORMAN—June 11, at Mussoorie, George Richard Brady of the Punjab Irrigation Dept and eldest son of Mr and Mrs G M Brady of Limerick, Ireland, with Marguerite Mary, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs C M Norman of Limerick, Ireland.

DEATH.

KELLY—June 18, at Grey Castle, Mussoorie, Charles Norman Kelly, son of the late Chas R Kelly, aged 35 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m. High water, 11-45a.; Low water, 4-56m. 6-3a.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

Maxim : "Being busy is often synonymous with being happy."—Chicago News.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lorenco Marques and other places in South Africa, per s.s. "Katanga," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

Divine Service.—On Saturday, the 9th instant, there will be a solemn Requiem High Mass for the repose of the souls of the deceased members of Saints Peter and Paul's League at 7 a.m. (S.T.), in St. Andrew's Church, Bandra. On the occasion members will officiate and form the choir.

Seamen's Institute.—The Concert given last Tuesday at the above Institute by members of the Y. W. C. A. proved a most delightful affair and was highly appreciated by a large and enthusiastic audience of sailors and shore people, who filled the hall to overflowing, many being unable to find seats. Mrs. Hunt, who organized the entertainment, as well as all the performers, are to be heartily congratulated upon its unqualified success.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association.—A meeting will be held in the Rooms of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, in the Town Hall, on Monday 18th, at 6-15 p.m. Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., Acting District Judge, Nasik, will read a paper on "The Indian Origin of Greek Music." The meeting will be open to all interested in the subject.

Street Accident.—Yesterday, at the Goculdas Hospital, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Rajabbhai, a Mahomedan beggar. The deceased was going out of the station yard of the Victoria Terminus when a hack-victoria came from behind, and though the driver shouted out, he did not get out of the way. He was knocked down and the wheels of the victoria passed over him. He was removed to the hospital where he succumbed to the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Property Lost and Found.—Some umbrellas, 3 silver buttons, topi, coat and trousers, child's embroidered cap, plate, tops. lots, wati, etc., leather purse and loose cash, iron safes, one motor lamp, gold tawiz, silver box, etc., a pair of binoculars, one G. C. note of Rs. 10, one bunch of 3 keys, G. C. notes, value Rs. 115, a gold signet ring, 8 paelees wheat, a metal watch (Swiss make), a leather purse, loose cash and a lottery ticket, have been taken charge of by the Police, and is now lying at the Head Police Office, awaiting claimants.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding. Consideration was given to a letter to the President, from Mr. S. L. Lopez, submitting, for consideration, a proposal to open up the Mahim portion of the Island by the provision of two roads, one from the Matunga Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the other further south between Matunga Road and Dadar Station, and stating that the provision of these roads would popularise the woods and encourage the construction of private villas, and that the roads would pay the cost of construction if the Corporation acquired and resold the frontages. It was further suggested that if the Corporation were unable to take up the work, the City Improvement Trust might be moved in the matter.

It was referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	3
Total.....	2	3	88
This day last year	4	4	61

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
July 6th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	150	26	5
B	189	87	3
C	124	84	9
D	96	46	3
E	107	17	0
F	117	5	0
G	90	27	2
	36	3	0
	52	2	0
Total ...	961	302	22
Total killed to date rats ...		...	1,263

Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine writes in the "North American Review" concerning Mark Twain : "Once he said to me, 'I came in with Halley's comet. I should like to stay until its return and go with it.' The night he died Halley's comet was visible in the sky."

Valuable Discovery For The Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Devanha," July 8.

The P and O Co's mail steamer "Devanha," with the Overland mails of the 24th June, will arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow with the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Angus, Mr J	Sampson, Mr E D
Davison Mrs and ayah	Selle, Mr E
Miles, R M L I Lt W G H	Schumacher, Mrs, infant and child
Roberts, R N, Lt A M	Wodehouse, Mr A
Rogers, Lt H Esq	
Roe, Asst Paymaster W R	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bull, Mr H M	Marrison, Mr
Caddell, Capt E W	Mitchell, Mr E A
Clarke, Mr J D	Moodie, Mr A
Coney, Mr G F	Macintyre, Mr D
Fisher, Col J	Powell, Mr J G
Frisby, Mr J	Redfirn, Capt C C
Graham, Mr F	Ray, Mr S K
Ghosh, Mr A K	Recefrn, Mrs
Jones, Mr	Sherman, Mr H M
Jones, Mr R L	Stone, Mr J
Littlehailes, Mr	Smith, Lt A D
Lloyd, Capt R E	Skinner, Mr J S
Morgan, Capt J H W	Tipple, Mr E F
Marsh, Lt H F	Verriares, Mr A E
Mellis, Brig Gen C J	Woods, Mr A

FROM BRINDISI.

Arthur, Sir A	Heberlin, Mr H
Bignell, Capt B H	Mulley, Capt E M
Bambro, Major	Nelson, Mr R

FOR KARACHI.

Ansari, Mr M P	Getley, Mr. Mrs, infant and 3 boys
Davidson, Mr, Mrs, infant, Miss and Master D H	

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Caledonien," July 7.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer "Caledonien" to-day from stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at the Carnac Bunder at 5-15 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Station, at 3-30 p.m. with all their kits :—

Pearson, Mr	Thornber, Mr J B
Mowdawalla, Mr K N	Fraser, Mr D
Bhavsar, Mr Mrs and Miss	Thompson, Mr S C
Bose, Mr B P	Ueblinger, Mr
Kinton Rev F W	Molnerny, Mr C B
Taylor, Mrs	Nicolay, Capt B O
Elder, Mr	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(*Before Mr. Justice Maclood.*)

Re HEPTOOLLA ISMAILJI.

Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. J. R. Patel and Company for the insolvent, applied for four months' interim order.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jardine, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, opposed the application.

Mr. Jardine raised a preliminary point that there was no petition on which Mr. Jinnah could move for an interim order.

Mr. Jinnah : There is a petition of the 26th May last.

Mr. Jardine : That petition was dismissed with costs on the 1st June.

Mr. Jinnah : In our notice we say that we shall rely on that petition.

Mr. Jardine : But there ought to be a fresh petition as the former one was dismissed and not allowed to stand over.

Mr. Jinnah : The petition was not dismissed but the application was refused as notice was not given to the other side.

Mr. Jinnah then undertook to put in a fresh petition and the application was heard on its merits.

After hearing the arguments, his Lordship granted the insolvent three months' interim order on the insolvent continuing the security given to the Chamber Judge after his arrest for his presence on the day of his public examination and also for his presence when required.

His Lordship passed no order as to costs.

Re TYEBBHAI MOOSAJI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of interim order and leave to serve notices.

Re JAIRAM GORDHAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, for the adjudged insolverts, Anandji Madhavji and another, moved absolute a rule for the amendment of his client's adjudication on the ground of their minority.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the petitioning creditor and consented to the order being made.

His Lordship made the rule absolute. Each party to bear his own costs.

Re JIVRAJ NURSEY.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, appeared for Messrs. Campbell and Company, and applied for an adjudication order against the insolvent.

The learned counsel said Jivraj was the brother and partner of Jetha Narsey, whose adjudication had been confirmed by his Lordship, in the joint Hindu family firm.

His Lordship was then going to pass an order when Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the insolvent and said that he was instructed to state to the Court that his client was not a partner in Jetha Narsey's firm.

Mr. Jinnah : Where is the evidence for that?

His Lordship, after some discussion, granted a rule against the insolvent making it returnable after a fortnight.

Re GANESHDAS PANALAL.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of interim order. He said that a rough statement had been filed, a regular schedule would be prepared immediately.

His Lordship granted two months.

Re CHANRABHAM SURAJBHAM.

Mr. Mirza, for the opposing creditor, applied for an adjournment of the rule taken out by his clients to stay proceedings in this Court till August next.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, opposed.

Mr. Mirza said that an appeal had been pending against the Agra Court's order.

His Lordship discharged the rule with costs and on the application of Mr. Mankar extended the insolvent's interim order.

Re PURSHOTAM PRAGJI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

Re PIROJSHA R. DUBASH AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvents were granted an interim order.

Re SHEIKH ABDUL KARIM.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, obtained leave to file a fresh petition.

Re COWASJI D. ENGINEER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Comdr Shutte.....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell....H M S
H I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
H I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack.....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp..... Survey Steamer

R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Taylor.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 6.

Bame	1899	Barrand	Shaw, Wallace & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Weir & Co
Cowno	3155	Falla	W&A Graham & Co
Colombo Maru	2919	Combes	N Y Kaisha
Den of Ruthven	3110	Thomson	Killick Nixon & Co
Folmuna	2546	Eyken	.....
Gresham	2447	Thompson	W&A Graham& Co
Glenlyon	2654	Anderson	.....
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	Andrew...Weir & Co
Linga	951	Gaibash	M M & Co
Magna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Rahmania	1872	Coats	B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifa	502	Willoughley	E & H S N & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham & Co
Strathden	2840	Mason	Shaw Wallace &Co
Strathairly	2783	MacMahon	W & A G & Co
Vadala	1604	Ramage	M M & Co
Gerd	751	Anderson	F F Campbell & Co
Lowther Range	2408	Mathews	.....
Kalibia	3119	Stewart	W & A Graham & Co
Zanoni	2476	Briner	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A	Chybassa	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	9-7	M M & Co
D&E	Clan Cumming	3107	Gourlay	Taticorin	7 7	James Finlay & Co
F	Himalaia	3152	Scopinich	Hamburg	10 7	T Morrison & Co
G	Hoosinee	944	Hughes	Zanzibar	9 7	B & P S N Co
H	Naseri	511	Lemare	P Gulf	9 7	B & P S N & Co
K	Sandsend	6480	Clark	M'borough	7 7	W & A Graham & Co
M	Salsette	2391	Lewallin	Aden	9 7	P & O S N & Co
O	Dunrobin	2319	Parlett	Dunkirk	16 7	W & A Graham & Co
P	Sparta	1728	Tutt	Hamburg	8 7	W & A Graham & Co
Q	Radiant	1845	Smart	Philadelphia	8 7	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Triesth	3203	Nitsche	N F	A L S N & Co
2	Circassia	4326	Osborne	Liverpool	19 7 W & A Graham & Co
3	D Balduino	2634	Rouchi	Genoa	15 7 Florio & Rubattino S N Co
4	Markgraf	3325	Timm	Zanzibar	8 7 A Strandis & Co
5	Magdala	3133	Limond	Rotterdam	8 7 J Mackintosh & Co
6	Saudon Hall	3293	Haddy	Karachi	9 7 K Nixon & Co
7	Oceana	3155	Ryder	Antwerp	16 7 J Mackintosh & Co
8	Ockenfels	3542	Denker	Hamburg	13 7 W & A Graham & Co
9	Ula	3426	Scott	Java	8 7 M M & Co
10&11	Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	6 7 P & O S N & Co
12&13	Arabia	4198	Palmer	London	16 7 P & O S N & Co
14	Dumra	762	Manley	Karachi	8 7 M M & Co
15	Fakhri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	9 7 B & H S N Co
16	Goalpara	1359	Owen	Busreh	11 7 M M & Co

Offside Q

Nairang	2862	Crebbin	Calcutta	9 7	T Morrison&Co

Offside O

Upada	3382	Wilshar	Rangoon	12 7	M M & Co H W P D
Bahadur	829	Fakeera	Karachi	5 7	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	B'nager	5 7	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ahmed	Marmagoa	6 7	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	N F	6 7	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Cassam	Karachi	8 7	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarma	524	Mahomed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld 20 Ton Crane
Kasara	505	Elton	Busreh	7 7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From	
6	Glenlyon	Anderson	Banbury	June 10
	Zanoni	Driner	Calcutta	June 22

The following vessel obtain his portclearance on Wednesday :—
Steamer Kasara, Elton, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Caledonian for Marseilles.
" Jumbo Maru for China.
" D Balduino for Genoa, etc.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June		
28	Peter Jebsen	Calcutta
30	Clan Lamont	Coast
	Uganda	Rangoon
July		
2	Kyofels	Bremen
3	Rebenfels	New York
4	Heilas	Negapatam
	Taroba	Straits
	Gwalior	Negapatam

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th July 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	5	6	30 p.m.	7	10
Teheran ...	6	12	30 p.m.	2	30
Suez	6	13	50	1	0

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obook Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line heavy leakage messages north are subject to delay. (28-6-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Sashe and Hantzakow (5 7-10).

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted (5-7-10).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassorah 6-7-10.

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BRAND	Price. a. s. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 7th July, 1910.

GENERAL GATACRE AND PLAGUE.

No record of the life of the General Sir William Gatacre would be complete without reference to his connection with the anti-plague operations in Bombay thirteen years ago. Lady Gatacre, who has just written a biography of her late husband, recognises this and makes an attempt to supply the need. But she does not wholly succeed. This we say without any desire to disparage her work, which is remarkably interesting and well written, though she disclaims any pretension to literary ability. However, Lady Gatacre's main object in writing the volume was to lay before the public an authentic narrative of Sir William's work in South Africa. At the time of his recall no despatch giving the reason for that step was published, but a letter dealing with the matter has since appeared as an appendix to the Official History of the War and this she reproduces, for, as she observes, Sir William's previous career was such a large factor in determining any opinion regarding his later work some account of the man and his surroundings from the beginning is necessary to enable them to judge. In preparing the first half of the story the biographer was entirely dependent on the recollections of others, so has studiously avoided any attempt to eke out the material with an imaginary amplification. In the latter half her own personal knowledge of himself and his affairs enabled her to seek information from numerous sources and to draw the portrait in richer colours and on a more suggestive background. Four years have passed since Sir William died in the Abyssinian desert and whatever may be the opinion as to his recall from the South African war, we, who know him, can endorse the words of his widow and biographer : "The keynote to Gatacre's character may be said to be willingness—an eager and fearless willingness—to follow the right, the best, an unconditional spending of himself in carrying out the lofty conceptions of duty and service with which he was gifted. Everything he undertook, everything he accomplished, was done with an eager gallantry and a joyful zeal. The effect of these qualities was enhanced by a proud indifference to the cost to himself. His soldierly heedlessness in risking his life, had its moral counterpart in his willingness to accept to the full all responsibility for his actions. How should one who feared not the Hand of God, 'the arrow that flieth by day, nor the pestilence that walketh in darkness'—how should such a one fear the judgment of man?"

It was his possession of such qualities as these which made Lord Sandhurst place the operations for the suppression of plague in the hands of General Gatacre. In February 1897 he had written two suggestive letters to a Bombay journal, pointing out, in the former, that the existence of plague and the consequent exodus of the population afforded an excellent opportunity of carrying out extensive improvements in the housing and sanitation of the worst parts of the city and acquiring official control over the disposal of the dead. In the latter he called attention to the inadequacy of the hospital accommodation to meet even the existing demand. He discussed the cost and urged that the Government of India would want to see some exhaustive effort on the part of Bombay, and an amount of thoroughness in combating the disease, which up to that time we had not shown. The Governor and the Municipality rose to the indictment and Lord Sandhurst placed Government House, Parel, at the disposal of the Health Department for use as a plague hospital. Then General Gatacre came forward officially and offered military assistance. His Excellency wrote that it was not impossible that in organising measures for preventing the spread of plague, before long the civil authorities would be driven to seek considerable assistance at the hands of the military, and, in a letter to the Government of India, the Bombay Government wrote :—"To General Gatacre the thanks of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council are in a special degree due, both for the offer of assistance and for the energy he has thrown into the undertaking. He has spared himself no trouble and the result will be an unquestionable benefit to the city." This was before the General took charge of anti-plague operations.

When it was felt that in the attempts to stamp out plague there must be central control and central responsibility, General Gatacre was asked to undertake it as we know and it is well remembered that he chose his own colleagues. How he came to make the selection he did is explained in a confidential letter which Lady Gatacre reproduces. Here is a selection from it: "The Government of Bombay has given me its thanks and I have been appointed Chairman of the Committee to stamp out the plague. Lord Sandhurst sent for me and asked me whom I would like to assist me and I took Snow, Municipal Commissioner ; he is the head of an enormous department and controls the Municipality, which thus falls under me—James, an Executive Engineer of the Municipality, an energetic man with an enormous staff of engineers and workmen,—Dr. Dimmock, who is a sound man and has energy. I have made Cahusac secretary." Then he added : "I have been told money is no object, but that I am to stamp out the plague. They have passed an Act directing all to carry out *any order* I like to issue, so if I fail, it will be my own fault ; but I do not intend to fail. We shall have much opposition, as this gives me powers over all except the Governor and his counsellors...I wish they had handed me over this business in December, when I first came down ; it would never have got out of Bombay." Well, perhaps, it would not. There are those among us still who believe that had the repressive measures inaugurated by the Plague Committee been continued, plague would have been stamped out long ago. But there was the opposition foreseen by General Gatacre, and more. Very much more. People grew restive and informed the Committee they did not object to die of plague, but wanted to die in their own way and in their own homes. They objected to the system of house to house visitation and the landlords protested against having their houses marked "U. H. H." It is possible that if General Gatacre had not been taken away to command a brigade at Aldershot, his methods would have been followed some time longer, but Government saw reason to relax operations and plague, which is still with us, might now have been unknown. But Lady Gatacre is evidently unaware of the fact that plague still carries away its daily quota, for she writes that when her husband left, the city had been pronounced free of plague "and a chorus of gratitude arose towards the man to whose courage and determination the success of the attempt was mainly attributed."

NEUTRALITY OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

LIKE the Suez Canal, no doubt the Panama Canal will become in due time a neutral water-way, but before this can happen it will be necessary for the United States to approach the leading Powers, and arrive at an international agreement by which the neutrality of the Canal will be guaranteed, and the United States will undertake not to erect fortifications on its banks or at its entrances. It is understood that the United States are anxious for such an understanding, and it is believed that they will shortly take steps to bring it about. In the first place, they would like to save the expense of fortifying the isthmus, the preliminary cost of which has been estimated at £2,800,000, but secondly and chiefly they are advised that fortifications would be of little service in protecting the canal. Admiral Evans declares that even without the fortifications it would be impossible for a fleet to pass through the canal if there were a hostile fleet awaiting it, for the hostile fleet could destroy the other vessels as they emerged from the canal. While the fortifications could prevent a hostile fleet from passing through the canal, yet, in war time, if the canal were not neutralised, an enemy might easily destroy the canal, separating the American Atlantic and Pacific fleets, and doing much more damage than would result if the neutralisation of the waterway allowed hostile vessels to pass through unmolested. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and providing for the construction of the canal, contains a provision that "the canal shall never be blockaded nor shall any right of war be exercised, nor any act of hostility be committed within it." This treaty agreement, however, is only between Great Britain and the United States, and there are many conceivable circumstances in which it might be broken, as it cannot be held to be binding on non-signatory Powers.

Already a resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Keifer, a Republican leader, which authorises the President to negotiate with the leading nations for a general agreement on the lines of this treaty. Mr. Clark, the leader of the Democrat Opposition, made a speech of approval which is regarded as a tentative measure of support, so that there are prospects of an easy passage. A treaty such as that proposed would provide for the unmolested passage through the canal of belligerent warships, would make the waters within three miles of each entrance to the canal free zones, and would prevent the departure from the free zones of vessels of one belligerent within twenty-four hours of the departure of the warships of the other belligerent. The United States would maintain a military force for police purposes along the canal, but would erect no fortifications and take no other military measures for the protection of the canal in war time. Such an international agreement, it is maintained, would constitute a perfect defence of the waterway in the same way as the agreement between Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, France, Italy, Holland, Russia, and Turkey provides for the complete immunity of the Suez Canal from belligerent attack. It is highly probable that Mr. Keifer's resolution will be passed by Congress, and that the State Department will have arranged a general treaty before the canal is completed.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION HALLS.

Once more the Syndicate of the University of Bombay is bringing forward the question of examination halls and the offer of Sir Cowasji Jehangir to give a sum of three and a quarter lakhs towards their construction under certain conditions. The subject will be discussed by the Senate at a meeting to be held on the 22nd instant, when Principal Covernton will move a resolution, on behalf of the Syndicate. This expresses its approval of the conditions imposed by the donor, and again asserts the willingness of the University to contribute one lakh towards the cost. But it finally expresses the opinion that the plan which was proposed two years ago and included a large building, which might also be used as a public hall, is insufficient for the requirements of the University. This, of course, is an attempt to persuade Government to provide a larger grant than that of six or seven lakhs which it was prepared to give then. We sincerely hope that so long as the donor is unwilling to relax the conditions of the gift Government will do nothing of the kind. In the Fort, we have so few open spaces left and so few places of real beauty, that we cannot afford to lose the University Garden, one of the few spots really worth looking at, which still remain to us. Neither is there any necessity for a concert hall or building where school children can receive their prizes, and perform uninteresting plays. There are several of those already, and the Town Hall is not so largely occupied that there is any need yet for another public meeting-place. These are the arguments which caused the matter to be shelved two years ago ; to-day they have still as great force and we hope they will be successful once more. On the other hand, there is nothing in Principal Covernton's resolution to show why the subject should be raised again just now, unless it is an implied hope that Government may be found in a more complacent humour, and ready more widely to open its coffers. That we do not regard as likely. It is, of course, a pity that so generous a gift should not be utilised by the city, especially as there are so many ways in which it could be profitably employed, but so long as the donor surrounds it with conditions which in themselves are harmful and unreasonable, the city is only just to itself in refusing it, or at least leaving it in abeyance.

A PRESS Note issued yesterday by the Bombay Government says :—Regarding the constitution of Local Committees to advise on the determination of the number and location of liquor shops, etc., the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as a rule, the Collector should consult the Committees in regard to the location of liquor shops when it is proposed to transfer a license from one locality to another.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. D. Johnston, assistant Editor of the "Advocate of India," which occurred at St. George's Hospital last evening of appendicitis after a short illness.

THE report of Public Instruction in Bengal for last year, showed that there were 46,585 schools, with 14,21,389 pupils. Of these 1,109,224 were Hindus, and 2,86,205 Mahomedans.

A REFERENCE being made by the Government of India to local Governments as to the desirability of leasing premises suitable for the sale of liquor and offering them for auction with the licenses to vend liquor has apparently given rise to an impression in some quarters that a change of policy was intended in the shape of identifying Government more closely with the sale of liquor. The fact is, it has been discovered that in certain areas a practical monopoly has been established by cliques of persons taking up beforehand all the premises suitable for the sale of liquor and so preventing others competing with themselves for the liquor licenses. The idea, says the *Pioneer*, underlying the suggestion put forward by the Government of India is thus to break down this monopoly system and afford a fair field to all and no favour to anyone.

AT a meeting of the Welsh Liberal members, held in the House of Commons, it was decided to make another attempt to secure the quartering on the Royal Arms of a device representative of Wales. It was suggested that this could be done by placing on the fourth quarter of the shield the red dragon of Wales, instead of the repetition of the three lions "passant, gardant," already used for England on the first quarter. A small deputation was requested to interview the Prime Minister on the matter.

THE Earl of Plymouth, as president of the Glamorgan County Cricket Club, has signed a circular letter which has been issued by the joint hon. secretaries, calling the attention of residents in the county to the efforts being made raise the status of the county's cricket. It is pointed out that matches have been arranged with Worcestershire, Somerset, Sussex, and Surrey II., in addition to other interesting fixtures, and that a strong attempt will be made to justify the county's claim to promotion to first-class rank.

MR. ROOSEVELT, says a Washington message, will be tendered the chairmanship of the International Court of Arbitration, planned by the Powers, as soon as President Taft has a chance to confer with him about the matter. The offer will be made by the President as spokesman for the Governments interested. Germany, France, Italy, and Japan have indicated that Mr. Roosevelt is their choice. Russia and England are yet to be heard from, and it is expected that those Governments also will fall in line. Experts estimate that the yearly cost of the Court will be about 200,000dol. to be shared equally among the nations interested. The salary of the chairman will be 15,000dols. yearly, that of the seven other judges 10,000dols. each. The secretaryship, which is to go to Senator Root, will be allotted 10,000dol. Officials at Washington consider the Court an efficacious system of removing from the control of any one Power such questions as the recent Hankow Railway dispute, the Korean Protectorate, and the general Chinese, Balkan, Cretan, and Indian problems.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Hohenzollern Dynasty.

BERLIN, JUNE 17.

THE Prussian Diet has at the end of its session voted an enhancement of the Civil List. Despite the bitter feelings between the coalition of Conservatives and Centrists on one hand and the various groups of Liberals on the other, the grant has been carried almost unanimously. Only the Social-Democrats opposed the bill. Their few votes were of no consequence; but their leader Hoffmann availed himself of the opportunity to throw invectives at the Royal House of Prussia, as though there was no truth in the old saying that the Prussian kings have always been the greatest benefactors of the poorer classes. The effect of this onslaught was the very opposite of what its originator expected. For the debate gave an occasion for a historical survey of the social activity of the House of Hohenzollern.

Of the King Frederick William I who reigned from 1713 to 1740 Macaulay has unfortunately drawn a ridiculous carricature, because his autocratic ways and his predilection for military drill and tall grenadiers found no sympathy in the period after the Reform Bill of 1832. It is therefore often forgotten that it was this soldier-king who emancipated the field labourers on his estates and secured the peasants on the estates of his nobility against oppression at a time when French philosophers had not yet protested against the abject condition of French villains. His son Frederick the Great called himself not only the first servant of his state but also "roi des gueux" ("king of the beggars"). Thereby he wished to justify his enormous expenditure for building roads and canals, for drying up swamps and starting industries. Even if these ameliorations did not prove a financial success, he was glad of the employment given to the poor. His parsimonious habits in his own household went to the verge of shabbiness ; but for the promotion of the welfare of the masses he readily spent millions in the midst of costly wars.

Again Frederick William III who certainly was not a genius and whose foreign policy brought the downfall of 1806 was revered as a father of his subjects for the indefatigable zeal he showed in his home policy for the bettering of the condition of the lowest classes. Of Emperor William I we need only mention that after the two attempts of assassination committed by Social Democrats he started by his famous message on practical Christianity, the social legislation that has been recognised as a model all over the world. The Social-Democratic speaker asked the question why should the state spend now 3 1-2 million marks more for the Royal Household and the Royal Theatres, while the workmen are not thought of ! Very effectively the Minister of Finance answered, that the workmen get in the shape of insurance money now an annual support of 3,500 millions marks above their own contributions in consequence of the initiative of the Hohenzollern kings ; it cannot be therefore so very burdensome if one-thousandth part of that amount is spent for upholding the dignity of the crown.

It is well known that the present Emperor takes the same interest in social legislation as his grandfather. In his reign the insurance against invalidity and the old age pensions have been carried into practice. He has found the great financial genius Johannes Miquel who laid the burden of taxation on the strong shoulders. One figure may show the effect of his reform. In Prussia where the multi-millionaires are not plentiful, five per cents. of the taxpayers, i.e., the really rich people, pay two-thirds of the whole revenue accruing from taxes. Only one-third is paid by the remaining 95 per cents. of the taxpayers.

That nevertheless the Social-Democrats do not think fit to vote for an increase of the Civil-List, is intelligible from their philosophy of life. They are declared opponents of monarchical institutions and affect to be at a loss to understand, why the Royal House should spend as much in one day as a workman's family eats in 43 years. But that the Social-Democratic speaker used this opportunity for an attack on the Royal House of Prussia as neglecting its duty towards the labourers, was a tactical blunder ; it only helped to let the social work accomplished by the Hohenzollern kings stand out in effective relief.

THE COTTAGE SYSTEM OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT MINES.

In the Prussian State Budget we find a regular Item as expenditure for the housing of labourers and petty officials. At the outset very large amounts were granted for this purpose. For the last years only supplementary grants were voted. The amount asked for the current year is about 600,000 pounds sterling. The object of these regular grants is the protection of labourers and petty officials in Government employ against the danger of excessive house rents at places without sufficient accommodation with small lodgings. There the State builds houses and lets them to his employe's of small income at rents that yield only 2 1-2 per cents of the invested capital. As the Prussian Government pays nearly 4 per cent. on its bonds, the state evidently loses by this investment. But it seems only reasonable that the workmen employed by the railways that are managed by the Government should be compensated for the obligation to live near the stations by special provision against the danger of having to pay too large an amount of their income in the shape of house rent. In all countries we find similar measures adopted by large industrial establishments.

But for the mines owned by the State a different system has been resorted to. As they are mostly situated in the open country or at the outskirts of towns the miners are placed in a position to build little houses for themselves and to enjoy the pleasure of gardens around their homesteads as a set-off against the dreary work under ground. It would, however, be too much to expect that the average miner invests his savings in building his own house; for thereby he practically binds himself to the spot and risks the loss of his whole capital if the mine stops working. On this account a more complicated cottage system has been worked out on the Government mines since 1842. Every miner who is at the age from 25 to 40 and married, and who has fulfilled his military obligations to the state, is entitled to a double system of help if he wants to build a house for his family and has acquired an appropriate site with his own money. He receives firstly a loan free of interest and secondly a premium. According to his plan of building from 75 to 105 pounds are advanced for ten years without bearing interest; he repays the debt in small monthly instalments of 12 sh. 6 d. to 17 sh. 6 d. The premium also offered to the miner who fulfills the necessary requirements varies from 37 1/2 to 45 pounds according to the plan of the intended cottage. As long as the recipient does not leave the mine on his own wish within the first ten years he need never return the premium. After ten years this gift is irrevocable. It has been calculated that on average the two helps offered by the state represent rather more than one-half spent by the miner who receives them on the site and building of his cottage. After starting building he easily gets the remainder of the required capital on mortgage, as it is more than fully covered by the value of the house. We are therefore not surprised to find that in the Government mines of the Saar District about two-thirds of the married miners (18,223 among 27,552) live in houses, built by themselves and owned by them in freehold. The help they received from the Government in the shape of the premium and of the remission of interest amounts to about 70 pounds, i. e., one-third of the assessed value of the cottage on an average. During the first ten years these cottages may be sold to other miners with the consent of the authorities, but not to outsiders ; but after that period the miner despite the Government help received is free to sell anyone. No limitation exists as to mortgages.

It is, however, not desirable that the cottager lets out of his rooms to an unmarried colleague. For this reason the Government provides the miners who cannot make use of the above inducements with boarding accommodation at prices that exclude competition. Good beds and all necessary requirements are available at the ridiculous charge of 2sh. month. Besides there are restaurants where coffee and substantial meals, but no alcholic drinks are to be had at the lowest prices. Thus an unmarried man easily save the purchase money for a building site and garden.

It has been argued against this system that the Government spends too much for the benefit of the miners, as under the German Law no reduction of wages is allowed in consideration of such offers. But the object of this institution that was started 68 years ago was also to raise the social standard of the miners by helping them to a homestead. Formerly the German miners who had their ancient guilds formed an aristocratic class among the workmen and were proud of the high training required for their profession. By the introduction of machinery and modern methods unskilled labourers could be employed; from distant places people flocked to the mines and brought loose habits with them. To preserve a stock of reliable hands no better means could then be devised than to encourage the self-respect of these men by helping them to become at once proprietors of their own houses when they married and determined to settle down.

L. ASCH.

THE "TRIESTE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have always felt that one of the proudest attributes of the Briton, and particularly of the British Sailor, is, that he can do his duty without making a say about it, and surely we have had enough of the picking up of the "Triests" by the "Lowther Range".

The "Lowther Range" fell in with the "Trieste," broken down, and stood by her, and under great difficulties succeeded in towing her to within a few miles of Bombay. What would have been said had the "Lowther Range" not attempted to salve her ! I should be sorry to think that any shipmaster, British or Foreign, would leave a broken down vessel to her fate without making an effort to save her, especially if the lives of her passengers and crew are in jeopardy.

I think I can safely say that there is not a sailor-man in Bombay who does not congratulate the "Lowther Range," not so much on her pluck, gallantry, heroism, etc., as on having succeeded in getting hold of a "lame duck" and towing her as far as she did, and I am sure we all sympathise with her that she did not succeed in bringing her into the harbour.

If there was a special form of prayer for use in the Merchant Service one of the things prayed for would be a "lame duck" every voyage.

Your morning contemporary has got quite hysterical over the affair, and, if what has appeared the last few mornings were not so painfully funny in places it would make every self-respecting Britisher who earns his living at sea, blush for shame. The following is culled from Monday's issue:—

"But through all these gloomy days hope was kept alive by the supreme skill and gallantry with which all on board the 'Trieste' watched the handling of the 'Lowther Range.'" What a pity "All on board the Trieste" could not have watched the Johnson-Jeffries fight. Their "skill and gallantry" might have kept Jeffries on his legs a bit longer.

With regard to Mr. Ramshaw, the 2nd Engineer, who I believe was British, he was killed while obeying orders and doing his duty. If every Briton who loses his life while doing his duty is to have a statue or a mural tablet put up to his memory, I am proud to think that there would not be enough open spaces in the cities of the Empire for the statues or enough wall space in the Churches for the tablets.

Let a subscription be raised by all means, and let the pounds be given to those who were dependent on him, but all this drivel about memorials implies that it is unusual for the Briton not to funk when called for duty in the face of danger. I can assure you that the majority of those who sail under the Red Ensign do not appreciate the twaddle that has appeared in the papers over this incident.—Yours, etc.,

A BRITISH SHIPMASTER.

POISONING AND COOKING POTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent almost fatal illness of Lady Victoria Carbery and her lady companion and the death of the cook at Simla last month after partaking of some fish cooked in tinned utensils recalls to my memory a similar case that occurred some years ago in Bombay. A Parsee Solicitor, his family and friends spent the day at Bandora and returned in the evening. They all partook of some fish, etc., obtained from a Parsee Restaurant. Shortly after they were all taken suddenly and seriously ill. Medical aid was at once summoned and all recovered except one who died the following morning. The doctor certified the cause of death to be due to cholera. Inquiries made the next day, however, proved most conclusively that this very sad occurrence was due to the poisonous substance with which the cooking utensils had the same day been tinned and in which the food had been cooked.—Yours, etc.,

J. MCDERMOTT.

Colaba, July 6.

THE Indian Society of Oriental Art has obtained a fine collection of negatives of the sculptures at the Borobordoer temple in Mid-Java. Two months ago, Mr. Percy Brown at the request of the Society, left India to spend the vacation at this marvellous building, and has just returned with over 100 large plates taken from the most representative of the bas-reliefs. The temple was erected in 850 A. D. and contains three miles of carved pictures illustrating scenes in the life of the Buddha. These have never before been properly reproduced, and it is felt that in undertaking this work the Society is bringing before those interested the best examples of Oriental stone carving in existence.

IT is asserted in the London papers that in answer to certain definite questions addressed to His Majesty through the Foreign Office, as a consequence of a conversation when he was in London for King Edward's funeral, the King of the Belgians has given answers regarding the future administration of the Congo Free State which may be regarded as highly satisfactory. The answers are based on what His Majesty saw for himself last year, when, as Prince Albert of Belgium, he made a tour of the Free State, and fully confirm the impression gathered in both official and other quarters of his sincere desire to assist the work of reform.

RACIAL RIOTS IN THE STATES.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN NEW YORK.

Growing Death-roll.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

Up to the present thirteen persons have been killed, mostly negroes, and hundreds dangerously injured in the racial riots in the United States. Troops have been called out, and the prisons are overflowing.

Most of the rioting has occurred in the Southern States, but Washington, New York and Chicago have been the scenes of encounters, generally due to the provocations of festive negroes. Fifty were injured in New York yesterday, knives and revolvers being freely used.

The authorities are considering the prohibition of the cinematograph exhibitions of the fight, fearing that they will cause rioting.

The newspapers are disgusted and demand legislation prohibiting prize fights.

DUMPED GERMAN STEEL.

Ruining Sheffield Trade.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Sir Joseph Jones, in his presidential address before the Sheffield Free Trade Union, emphasised the fact that the Sheffield manufacturers could not compete against German bounty-fed steel, sent to Britain under cost price. He had tried to approach the Premier, but failed. If goods were imported below cost price, the British manufacturers could not exist. He thought the difficulties of the situation could be met without breaking Free Trade theories.

CAPTAIN SCOTT.

Received by the King.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Captain Scott was received in audience by His Majesty to-day.

King George expressed the heartiest wishes for the success of the expedition, and displayed the greatest interest in the details. He presented his portrait to be hung in an Antarctic hut.

THE GREAK BOYCOTT IN TURKEY.

Difficult to Check.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Constantinople advices state that in spite of Government's circular ordering provincial authorities to check the Greek boycott, and of favourable declarations of the Powers regarding Turkey's rights in Crete, the notice issued by the Boycott Committee states that boycott has not ceased and invites merchants to dismiss Hellenic employes in their own interests.

AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

Rise in Price Reported.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The rise in wheat which has occurred at Chicago is due to drought in the North-West. It is reported that many wheatfields have been ploughed in Minnesota and the crop in North Dakota is ruined.

GERMAN SQUADRON IN FAR EAST.

Another Cruiser Added.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Germany is sending the cruiser "Gneisenau" to strengthen the squadron in the Far East.

TRIANGULAR CRICKET MATCHES.

Possibility of Removed by South Africans.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The South African Cricket Association having declined to go to Australia without a guarantee of £5,000, Australia declined to agree and intimates that this means the abandonment of triangular matches as the Australians will certainly not meet the South Africans in England.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET.

Oxford Easily Beat Cambridge.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Oxford has beaten Cambridge at Lords, by an innings and 126 runs. A feature of the match was the brilliancy of LeCouteur's play. He scored 160 and secured six wickets for twenty runs in the first innings, and five for 45 in the second. The scores were :—Oxford 315, Cambridge 76 and 113.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Lancashire has beaten Worcester at Manchester, by an innings and 129 runs.

Derbyshire has beaten Leicester at Derby, by six wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Surrey at Bradford, by five wickets.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND SENATE ELECTION.

Significant Support of Congressman.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

According to a telegram from Oyster Bay, Mr. Roosevelt announces that he will support the Congressman Mr. Poin Dexter's candidature for the Senate in opposition to Senator Piles. Mr. Poin Dexter is a prominent insurgent Republican and a pioneer in the movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the country. Mr. Roosevelt's action is significant as Senator Piles is supported by the Cabinet Minister, Mr. Ballinger, whom President Taft warmly defended in the controversy with Mr. Pinchot.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

World-Wide Peaceful Effect.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The *Times* says the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Agreement is an event of deep significance in the world's politics. The result must be hailed with deepest satisfaction by those who are desirous to see peace in the Far East established on a lasting basis.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN CALCUTTA.

Lieut.-Governor's Remarks on Juvenile Offenders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

To-day's Calcutta *Gazette* contains an important resolution on the Calcutta Police Administration. There was a decrease in political crime, but no diminution of other serious crimes. Referring to juvenile offenders, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that the conversion of the casual juvenile offender into a habitual criminal, is unfortunately only too easy and frequent a process under the existing system, and he is desirous of doing everything in his power to mitigate this evil. He has little doubt, that a more extended use, might with advantage be made of the existing provisions of the law, but he realises that these do not fully meet the requirements of the case. The Magistracy are naturally reluctant to apply the privisions of the Reformatory Schools Act to offences of a petty character, and Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, though it marks a great advance in the methods of dealing with first offences, is of little use in numerous cases in which juvenile offenders are waifs and strays, or come from indigent and undesirable homes.

The Lieutenant Governor has asked the Police Commissioner to consult with the Chief Magistrate.

MADRAS COURT OF WARDS ACT.

Objects and Reasons for Amending.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

The following is the statment of objects and reasons of a Bill to amend Madras Court of Wards Act which is to be introduced in the Madras Legislative Council next session. The initiation of legal proceedings on behalf of a ward, the superintendence of whose property or person has been assumed by the Court of Wards under the Madras Act I of 1902 entails on the Collector in most cases much scriptory work and since the control of all litigation undertaken on behalf of a ward is adequately secured to the Court of Wards by section 52 of the Act, it is proposed to amend the Act so as to delegate, to Managers and Officers competent to act as such, power to institute and defend suits and appeals relating to estates.

COMING TROOPING SEASON.

The Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The trooping programme season 1910-11 between England and India is as follows :—

The "Rewa" arrives at Bombay on 28th September next with drafts and furlough men and leaves Bombay on 6th October with "T" Battery for Egypt and details for Southampton.

The "Dongola" arrives at Bombay on 12th October with the 7th Dragoons from Egyyt and drafts and furlough men from home and leaves again on 20th October with details.

The "Plassy" arrives at Bombay on 26th October with "U" Battery from Egypt and drafts and furlough men from home and sails again on 3rd November with the 1st Gloucesters and details.

The "Rewa" arrives at Karachi on 25th November with the 3rd King's Royal Rifles and drafts and furlough men and leaves Karachi on 2nd December with the 44th Brigade, R. F. A., first South Wales Borderers and details.

The "Dongola" arrives at Karachi on 28th December with drafts and furlough men and leaves Karachi on 17th December with details.

The "Plassy" arrives at Bombay on 24th December with drafts and furlough men for Burma Division, Southern Bangalore and Secunderabad Brigades and details, and sails from Bombay on 5th January with details.

The "Rewa" arrives at Karachi, 25th January with drafts and furlough men and sails from Karachi on 2nd February with details.

The "Dongola" arrives at Bombay on 13th February with the 1st K. O. S. B's and drafts and sails from Bombay on 22nd February with the 1st Lincolns and details.

The "Plassy" arrives at Bombay on 3rd March with 2nd Norfolks and sails again on 10th March with details.

The "Rewa" arrives at Karachi on 3rd March with drafts and furlough men and sails from Karachi on 31st March with details.

AN address from the women of South Africa has been presented to Mr. Hugh Campbell, the grand-nephew of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in commemoration of the establishment of self-government in South Africa a year ago and the late Premier's services to that country.

EDWARD MEMORIAL FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

Regarding the U. P. Memorial to King Edward, the "Pioneer" says: "Public opinion is inclined mostly to favour a Sanitorium for phthisis and a letter from the Nawab of Rampur, powerfully advocates this choice. His Highness puts his proposal forward as an Imperial one, but if it is decided that the Imperial Memorial should be placed at Delhi in the form of a Statue, presumably the Nawab would favour the claims of the Sanatorium, over any other provincial scheme. There is no question of a Phthisis Sanatorium being an eminently appropriate memorial, considering the sympathetic interest the late King always displayed on the subject of tuberculosis. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say, that phthisis of recent years has been on the increase in the larger towns. It is notorious that India to-day is very ill-equipped for combating the disease. Not only are we without tuberculosis dispensaries, open air schools, and philanthropic agencies that exist in nearly every other country but we have hardly a Sanatorium worthy of the name. The Government in these days has so many calls on its purse, that it cannot be expected to do everything, and now we have an opportunity, such as may never recur for the public to step in with effect. The Government, no doubt, if appealed to, would be ready to cooperate by providing the medical staff necessary. Almora, Coonoor or Ootacamund, and Maymayo, naturally suggest themselves as the most suitable sites. But the great thing is to make a start. Once an institution has proved its utility, others will spring up.

HIS LATE MAJESTY.

General Meeting at Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 5.

At 5 p. m. to-day a general meeting of the Quetta public was held under the presidentship of Sir Henry McMahon, to commemorate the reign of His late Majesty. In a lengthy and impressive speech, Sir Henry eulogised the late Sovereign. Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel moved a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the appointment of a Central Sub-Committee throughout the Baluchistan Agencies, in order to collect subscriptions and to ascertain the wishes of the public as regard the form the memorial should take. Sir Henry was appointed patron, and General Slater and H. H. Khan of Kalat, vice patrons. It was further resolved that the Jam of Lusbeyla be asked to support the movement.

EMIGRATION FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

The Bengal Government resolution on Emigration from Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies says, that during last year four agencies worked for the British and one for the Dutch Colonies. Five hundred and seventy-one recruiters were licensed and 12,691 emigrants, 5,057 less than in the previous year being registered. Three thousand, nine hundred and forty-one emigrants returned from Colonies during the year, bringing with them savings amounting to Rs. 6,91,121, the average for each emigrant being Rs. 175-5-0, against Rs. 175 in the previous year. On the other hand as many as 1,597, of whom 730 were children brought back no savings at all.

SEDITION CHARGE AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 6.

The case of Hem Raj, Joint Secretary, Sanatan Dharam Maha Mandal, who was arrested on a charge of sedition, came up for hearing before the District Magistrate to-day. The police applied for a remand, and the case is postponed to the 20th instant.

NOAKHALI STUDENTS' CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

Several ministerial officers serving under the Magistrate of Noakhali have been suspended for giving alleged false evidence on behalf of the defence in the Noakhali Students' case.

COURT FEE STAMPS MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

There was a mysterious disappearance of some court fee stamps from the Kishoreganj Treasury, from a box which reached there from the Comptroller General's office on the 3rd instant. It is not known where the theft took place and a vigorous enquiry is going on, both in Calcutta and Kishoreganj.

BERI-BERI IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

The Calcutta Health Officer's report deals at some length on the outbreak of Beri-Beri in the town during last year, the number of deaths from this disease being 433, of which no less than 283 occurred among women.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

At the monthly opium sale in the Custom House this morning, 330 lots of Behar, and 330 lots of Benares opium, were sold. Of the Behar consignment, one lot was sold at Rs. 2,165 per chest, two lots for Rs. 2,190 per chest, and the rest at Rs. 2,155. Of the Benares consignment, 21 lots were sold at Rs. 1,960 per chest, and 319 lots at Rs. 1,970 per chest. Each lot consisted of five chests as usual.

DISTRICT MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

At a well attended public meeting under the auspices of the District Muslim League, Allahabad, resolutions were passed congratulating the Hon. Nawab Abdul Majid, President of the U. P. Moslem League, upon the title of Nawab conferred upon him and thanking the Government for bestowing the honour.

FORMERLY in the Indian Army, Major John Harrison, aged eighty-four, was killed by a fall from the fourth storey window of a house in Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, London.

THE DALRYMPLE CLARK CASE.

Address for the Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 6.

In the Sessions trial against Mr. Dalrymple Clark to-day Mr. De Glanville continues his address to the jury on behalf of the defence. He expatiated on the unavoidable mistakes in Mr. Clark's explanation to the Secretary of State which has been admitted owing to failure of memory and absence of all records. That the present defence rebuts the previous statement and moreover is supported by documents proves the absence of intention to deceive either when the transactions in 1903 took place or at the enquiry in London.

LATER.

In the Sessions trial against Mr. Dalrymple Clark to-day Mr. De Glanville, defence Counsel, made no reference on the two points which the Chief Judge called attention yesterday. From an examination of the record of transactions his Horour failed to find in the record the disposal of five elephants and the explanation of shortage of nine thousand rupees. Among the animals unaccounted, for were Maud and Thompson. In addressing the jury Mr. De Glanville dwelt on the purchase by Birch at Suranpur three substitutes for Maud and Thompson for Rs. 8,500 which Green drew from the Calcutta Bank and handed to him. It is implied that Green Company's commission for the purchase also cost Rs. 1,500 for marching these animals to Kheddahs of Burma was recovered from the price charged to the Steels for the batch of elephants brought at the same time. In effect Mr. Clark thus effected on behalf of Government exchange of Maud and Thompson for the three elephants which at the Kheddah's cost Green Company got more than Rs. 1,500. Thus Government suffered no loss over the transaction and no dishonesty on Mr. Clark's part.

Mr. Young prosecuting counsel said the records showed (1) all transactions in connection with all animals except those mentioned by the Judge, all these five are said by defence to have been exchanges with Green Company ; (2) sanction was necessary before the sales and in this case it might have been obtained by wire as was done previously, and subsequently if profit was made this exchange was not recorded as has been done in other instances. If replacement intended the question arose, was the transaction honest, considering Mr. Clark as head of the firm of Green Company. He contradicted what the defence called publicity of sale to Steels who are maintaining that secrecy was observed all through. Green Company's profits were roughly three thousand rupees monthly. Green Company's books were not produced and receipts given to Green by Mr. Clark were worthless. He said Birch's evidence is incredible owing to his being obligated to Clark. Counsel retracted this on the defence protesting. His address will conclude to-morrow morning.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

News from Shiraz.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 6.

A Shiraz correspondent of a contemporary writes : The Kivanis have recommenced the looting of caravans. The Gulf mail was attacked at fourteen miles of the city and those letters not destroyed were brought back mostly torn open. The Government will have to take strong measures. Solat's men have intercepted letters of highly inflammable nature written by Nasir-ud-Din's men outside Shiraz instructing them to create mischief. These letters were passed on to the Governor by Solat.

LORD MINTO.

Simla's Farewell Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The Viceroy has agreed to receive a farewell address from the Simla Municipal Committee, and October 19th has been fixed as the date for the presentation.

LAL CHAND FALAK'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 6.

The hearing of Lal Chand Falak's appeal in the Chief Court has just been concluded. The order will be pronounced on Monday next.

THE NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

Address from Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 6.

On 8th of August a deputation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trust, and the Municipality will present an address to the Lieut.-Governor at Government House.

DELHI EDITOR'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 6.

The order in appeal preferred by Mirza Hairat, editor of "Yurzon Gazette," Delhi, who was convicted for cheating and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and one thousand rupees fine will be pronounced by the Divisional Judge, Delhi, on 9th instant.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

Colonel Ramsay, Resident in Kashmir, is proceeding on six months' leave.

Sir Louis Dane is leaving for Delhi on the 19th where he will remain till the end of this month.

Lieut Smyth becomes Adjutant, Simla Volunteer Rifles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, 9th Lancers, on vacating his appointment as Military Secretary to the Viceroy proceeds to South Africa to rejoin his Regiment.

MADRAS, JULY 6.

Lieutenant W. H. J. St. L. Atkinson, 1st Royal Dragoons, has been appointed A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor from 12th June and Captain A. L. Palmer reverts as Extra A. D. C.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

THE Excise Duty was one of the subjects touched upon by H. E. the Governor in his speech at the opening of the Vishnu Mill at Sholapur. He does not think that it has checked the sound and healthy growth of the textile industry in the Western Presidency. True, it has not. There is a tendency on the part of mill-owners to exaggerate its effect upon the industry. If the tax had been such a burden and blight upon it, we should not have witnessed its wonderful expansion within the last twenty-five years in our Presidency. We have at present 185 mills, costing approximately twenty-five crores, and consuming nearly a million and a half bales of cotton, annually. They make in the aggregate such a vast and gigantic concern that thirty or forty lakhs per annum paid as excise is almost a trifle. It is nothing compared to the fortunes made by mill-agents under a system which, as his Excellency shrewdly hinted in his speech, is capable of advantageous modification. A system under which the agent earns his commission at a highly remunerative rate on the gross outturn, whether the mill makes profit or loss, is rotten to the core. I am opposed, however, to the excise duty quite as strongly as any mill-owner, because it is an unjust impost levied to keep Lancashire in good humour. It is the bitter smart of injustice, apart from its money value, that makes us feel strongly upon it. It is one of the subjects, all too few, on which Indian and Anglo-Indian opinion is in perfect agreement. As the excise duty has not crippled the trade, so it cannot have yielded an appreisable advantage to Lancashire. If the textile industry of India is lusty, and shriving, and expanding in spite of it, it will do little harm to Lancashire, if it is removed, while India will be grateful for an act of fiscal justice. If, however, party interests and political considerations render its retention necessary, the revenue may be utilized in awarding scholarships to Indian youths for the acquisition of scientific and industrial knowledge in the West. If Lancashire can look beyond its own immediate interests, it would far rather wish the excise duty to be abolished than that it should help in making this country industrially independent of the West, in the long run. I, for one, should wish strongly for the retention of this tax, if it were to be laid out to such immense advantage to India.

THE ALMIGHTY CASTE.

Caste, with its hide-bound rules and time-honoured traditions, is still a great power in the land. A half-hearted attempt is made, here and there, to oppose its decrees, but the complaint is often made in the vernacular press that the average reformer succumbs to it, sometimes after making a decent show of a mild struggle. Cursondas Mulji, whose anniversary is shortly to be celebrated with pomp and ceremony, was a man of much sterner stuff. He exposed abuses of Vaishnav Maharajs ; he went to England and suffered excommunication rather than undergo the customary penance, standing manfully by his convictions and defying his caste to the end. Madhowdas Rugnathdas, though he had no occasion to be so famous as Cursondas, was of a moral fibre which was equally tough. He married a widow in the teeth of most violent opposition, and he, too, stood firm and inviolate all his life. The book, in which he has recorded the story of his marriage, reads almost like a romance. It is no small matter to brave the wrath of caste. Even Ranade, whom I deeply admire for his distinguished talents and uncommon virtues, succumbed to it, when the time came for putting himself to the test. I do not say this to discredit the great Indian, but only to give non-Hindus and more especially non-Indians, some idea of the immense sacrifice which the Hindu must be prepared to make, if he wants to defy caste. He often finds the influence of his own family paramount in favour of custom and tradition. I can well imagine the heaviness of heart, the shame and anguish of mind, with which the good man, though true and sincere in his convictions, feels obliged to bend his knees to Baal. Some of the Indian papers were lately busy with the case of an educated Hindu gentleman, lately an eminent official in the Baroda State, who was threatened with excommunication for having entered into a matrimonial alliance with a family which was under the ban of the caste. He referred the dispute to arbitration, and the award was that he should pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 to his caste in his native town. His friends say that he only obeyed the decision of the arbitrators, as he was bound to do, but that he had stood up against the Mahajan. One cannot be satisfied by such sophistries. It was only a round-about way of surrendering to the Mahajan, and averting its wrath.

CASTE VICTIMS.

Yet another instance of the arbitrary power of caste. A widow, belonging to the Dasha Modh Banya sect, died in Cambay, whereupon the caste demanded the customary feast from her brother and sister. They were too poor, in the first place, to give it, and on their declining to undergo the needless expense, they were threatened with excommunication, and an order was sent round that none of their caste fellows were to associate with them, a fine of Rs. 101 being decreed against any one acting in contravention of the order. I do not know if the poor victims were coerced, after all, into submission, or whether they found some way of restoring themselves to the good will of the elders. I have not yet noticed a further development of the case in the paper from which I have gleaned these facts.

BHATIAS AND THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM.

The Bhattia Mahajan of Bombay has been in a state of ferment over the marriage question. The community has long been suffering from a dearth of marriageable girls, who command, in consequence, a good price in the matrimonial market. Contrary to the conditions obtaining among other communities, among Bhattias it is the father of the girl, not the boy, who is master of the situation. There is no "scrambling for a husband" in this community, as there is in England with its excess of females over males by a million and a half. The Bhatia, who goes up-country in search of a wife, has eligible girls brought up for inspection, and elaborate negotiations are gone through before the bargain is struck and the sale price is finally determined. Marriage being simply an affair of buying and selling, many a couple is ill-matched, and the spectacle is not uncommon of a rich old man, tottering to his grave, bringing home as his lawful spouse a poor girl who is fit to be his grand-daughter. She is but one out of a legion heartlessly sacrificed by their parents on the Hymenial altar for the sake of money. The difficulty would be overcome, if Bhatias were allowed to marry widows. Appeals have been made to the Mahajan of Bombay, but it has invariably ruled against widow-remarriage. Nevertheless, young men in their desperation have been marrying widows. It is reported that there were twelve such marriages among Bhatias in one year. I lately read in the papers a notice issued by the Mahajan against a Bhatia, who has wedded a widow, in which he is informed that his act was against the custom of the sect. He has sent in a reply, justifying his action, and claiming all social rights as a member of the community. The affair has thus arrived at an acute stage, and the final issue will be awaited with deep interest.

PROHIBITIVE DOWRIES.

The Mahajan discussed last week another aspect of the matrimonial problem, which, too, is of great moment. It was complained that the dower to be given by the husband to the wife has gradually increased to seven or eight thousand rupees, a price which is simply prohibitive in the case of the poor and middle classes. Everyone was agreed that it should be reduced to a reasonable limit. It was also sought to be authoritatively established that the present was to revert to the husband in the event of the wife's death, that he may use the money when he marries again. The Mahajan, taking a sensible view of the case, has reduced the amount payable by the husband to Rs. 3,000, any person exceeding this limit being liable to a penalty of Rs. 501. It is rather doubtful whether it will be possible to obtain such evidence as will be sufficient to convict those who may offend against this ruling. In any case, it will afford very scanty relief, in view of the prevailing paucity of girls. Widows being under an interdict, a number of Bhatias brought girls from Hardwar, a few years back. Their action set the community in a ferment of excitement. The brides were condemned as base-born, while the other side maintained that by blood and caste they were quite fit to be the mates of Bhatias. It is the duty of the Mahajan to put all reasonable facilities in the way of their young men wanting to marry. Among Hindus marriage is a sacrament. To marry and multiply is a great moral obligation. The Hindu will contract a debt and suffer life-long embarrassment, that he may marry and have an issue. He longs for a son to continue his line and perform the funeral obsequies of his parents. As the difficulties attending the marriage of a poor Hindu are multiplied in the case of the poor Bhatia, his position is, indeed, most pitiable. Hence his appeal for permission to wed widows. For the present, he is crying only in the wilderness.

DION.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The receipt by the Legations in Peking of anonymous letters purporting to come from the party of progress in China places a far more serious complexion on the present situation than any report of isolated outbreaks or mere fears of impending disturbances. It is, of course, possible that these communications are an expression of the wish that is known to be father to the thought or they may be the inventions of a single disordered mind. In either case they must be read in connexion with what is known of the general condition of China ; for even if they misrepresent the actual facts of to-day, they must be regarded as containing the possibilities of to-morrow. The burden of the message sent anonymously to the Legations is to the effect that an extensive anti-dynastic movement is on foot. From other sources it is known that in the circles from which alone such a document could originate China's present troubles are attributed to the Manchus. Calamity, to use the words of one of these antidynastic proclamations, is prevailing everywhere: deluge and drought follow one after the other ; agitation and terror are spreading from near to far. For the people's afflictions the Manchus, it is alleged, are to blame. Other attempts to rid the country of them, we are told, have failed, and in the end "war" must be declared upon the dynasty "with firearms and weapons." In these proclamations, however, it is specifically stated that the foreigner has nothing to fear, provided he does not attempt to interfere on behalf of the Manchus. Great stress is laid upon this point. "Military preparations"—for such is one of the high-sounding phrases used— must entail a conflict and rules are is taken by "neutrals" to stand scrupulously on one side "innocent blood may be shed through indiscrimination". There can be no doubt about the spirit in which this warning is issued and of the present intentions of the authors.

What, then, is the value of such communications? It is impossible to say at this juncture; but of one point we may be sure, that it would be folly and worse to ignore them altogether. Forewarned is forearmed; and no foreign resident in China of any experience will, in the light of past events, throw ridicule upon those in responsible positions for insisting upon all due precautions. So-called revolutionary or secret societies are a natural growth in China, and it is well-known that they have always aspired to achieve the objects that are evidently dear to the heart of the authors of the proclamations already quoted. Hitherto they have lacked adequate organization to carry out their aims ; and on the one occasion, ten years ago, when they had become a real danger, they were defeated from their purpose by the shrewdstatesmanship of the late Empress Dowager and their animosity was turned against the foreigner. To what extent the experience of the Boxer failure has been taken to heart we have no means of knowing. The party of progress and reform in Turkey kept its secrets until it was prepared to strike a decisive blow. Young China may have emulated its example, or it may be on the eve of committing a suicidal blunder. Or again, as a further alternative, Young China may still be hopelessly disunited, without a leader and without organization, and may be taking no part in one of those foolish disturbances that can be so easily quelled in these days of artillery fire, and are in their conception and execution doomed to ignominious failure. The fact remains that there is a strong undercurrent of unrest throughout the country, from Lanchou to Canton, from Peking to Tongyueh. Neither of the two warnings issued, however, need have any anxiety regarding the strict neutrality of the foreigner, if he is let alone. His activity will be restricted to looking after himself, and his weight in the opposing balance is only to be feared, if either side "through indiscrimination" allows even an attempt to shed innocent blood or to attack innocent property.

For the moment the foreigner can only assume a disinterested attitude. He has found the Chinese Government and its officials as unsatisfactory to deal with as the people themselves have found them ; but he can only take cognizance of constituted authority. What attitude Young China will adopt towards the foreigner, if ever it is called to the responsibilities of office, remains unknown. It can, however, not be ignorant of the fact that foreign interests require a regime of progress and reform in China. Possibly the most striking feature in the recent revolution in Turkey, apart from its conspicuous success, was the spontaneous acknowledgement, made by those responsible for the movement, of their indebtedness to Great Britain for the models on which they based their new administration. In Turkey there was no illusion regarding the need for foreign savice and foreign assistance. The success of the movement depended on the co-operation of the army, and the army owed its efficiency to German instructors. In the same way foreign aid has been sought for the navy and for administrative affairs. If the Chinese Government had acted on similar lines after the Boxer outbreak, it would probably have been saved the difficulties which it is now called upon to face. An enlightened administration can cope with a scarcity of rice, at least to the extent of preventing it from becoming the cause of a formidable outbreak. We may still hope that China will be saved from internal strife; but the foreigner cannot afford to ignore the possibility of serious troubles.—" N. C. Herald."

BOMBAY LADIES AND THE LATE KING.

Miss Serene M. Cursetji, one of the Honorary Secretary of the meeting of the Women of Bombay, sends us the following communication :—

From H. G. Stokes, Esqr., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, to Lady Jeejeebhoy, President, Meeting of Women of Bombay.

Home Department, Simla, June 14.

PUBLIC.

Madam,—I am directed to express the sincere thanks of the Government of India for the expressions of sympathy and condolence which you have been good enough to convey on behalf of the women of Bombay upon the occasion of the lamented death of His late Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and to inform you that your message has been transmitted to the proper quarter.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) H. G. STOKES,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

In the Madras Hockey Tournament, the 14th Hussars beat the Cameron Highlanders by 1 goal to nil.

LATER.

Another match in the hockey tournament played yesterday was between the M. V. G. "A" and "B" teams, the former winning by 7 goals to one.

THE Hon. Mr. Mark, Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, is going to Simla for a week. He will, no doubt, discuss the frontier matters, and the recent difficulties which arose out of the Hindu and Mahomedan riots at Peshawar.

EXAMINATION HALLS IN BOMBAY.

Sir Cowasji Jehanghier's Offer.

The Senate of the University of Bombay will consider at its meeting on the 22nd instant the offer of Rs. 3,25,000 from Sir Cowasji Jehangir for the erection of Examination Halls for the use of the University. The following are the conditions attaching to the offer : (1) That the Government and the University, either or both, furnish the balance necessary to complete the Halls. (2) The Halls to be called "The Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Halls" so that both the old and new building may bear the same name. (3) The new Halls to be erected in the University Gardens, and in order that the building may not be useless except during the examination period, one of them should be large enough to be applicable to the purposes hereinafter stated. (4) The Halls to be designed as stated in (3) and to be equipped with electric lights and fans and provided with chairs and other necessary furniture required for all examination purposes. The design to be approved by the Governor. (5) When not actually required for examination purposes, the large Hall referred to in (3) to be available with the permission of the Syndicate for public purposes connected with the education of the people, such as—(a) Lectures of an educative character, (b) Prize-giving of Colleges and Schools, (c) Dramatic representations by Colleges and Schools, (d) Concerts of a high class, (e) Fine Art Exhibitions and others of a similar nature for the promotion of education, (6) A marble bust of the late Sir Cowasji Jehanghier with a tablet to be fixed on a part of the frontage together with another tablet in the interior recording the whole cost of the building including Sir Cowasji Jehanghier's contribution.

Principal A. L. Covernton will move, as recommended by the Syndicate—"That the Senate tender their thanks to Sir Cowasji Jehanghier for his generous gift of Rs. 3,25,000 for the erection of Examination Halls, approve of the erection of the buildings in the University Gardens, accept the conditions on which Sir Cowasji's offer is made, and will contribute up to one lakh including the unexpended balance of the grant made by the Government of India to the University; but that the Senate are of opinion that the proposed plan does not provide sufficient accommodation for the needs of the University, and that the Syndicate be instructed to approach Government to procure a modification of the plan."

RANGOON TOWN POLICE.

Lieut.-Governor's Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 6.

In a resolution on the Rangoon Town Police report for last year, the Lieutenant-Governor says the scarcity of funds at the disposal of Government was necessarily felt by the Rangoon Police like other departments. The creation of adequate staff of officers on investigation duties had to be postponed and it was impossible to meet the Commissioner's proposals for the large increase of strength. The town was discredited as under-policed, still patrols did good work and crime was kept well in hand. No longer the difficulty is experienced in obtaining good Burman recruits, but in the case of Sikhs, the throwing open of large areas of the Punjab for cultivation is the main cause for the difficulty in getting those men. The conduct of the European police is most satisfactory. Statistics of crime remains almost satisfactory, but an unsatisfactory feature was the number of riots, and faction fights in which the police was unable to prove the imleuity of offenders, and the number of murders ; serious offences against persons increased but thefts decreased. The attention of the municipality will be drawn to the Commissioner's remarks regarding the desirability of lighting back drainage spaces and improving the lighting of the eastern quarters of the town. The figures of crime and detection are unsatisfactory. The Police labour under difficulties in enforcing the law against certain forms of gambling, and the Commissioner is requested to show where the law requires strengthening.

As to the suppression of cocaine dens certain measures which the Commissioner advocated are now in Government's view, which it is hoped will be effective. Owing to no reference in the connection between drunkenness and crime despite definite instructions in the Resolution on the previous year's report the Commissioner requested to make a separate communication on this subject. The Lieutenant Governor records his appreciation of the administration of the Force by Mr. W. N. Baines.

CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Restrictions on Admission of Students.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

With reference to the restrictions of admission of Mahomedan students to the Presidency College, the Director of Public Instruction says that Government had limited the admission of Mahomedan students on reduced fees to first and second year classes to thirty-five in each year. No Mahomedan students should be admitted who had passed in the first and second division in his Entrance Examination. Government has also imposed similar limitations on Hindu students from muffasil schools.

SIND COAST FISHERIES.

Expert's Recommendations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 6.

Following the previous visit to Karachi, of Mr. Hornell, the Government Fisheries Expert at Madras, a voluminous report has since reached, the local Government embodying numerous valuable recommendations for the revival and recreation of the Sind Coast Fisheries and oyster breeding grounds. Various interesting experiments are being conducted here in consequence of the report, the results of which may not be published for some time.

PUNJAB FORESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 6.

In the Punjab forest report it is stated that the number of forest offences has greatly risen, increase being in illicit feelings and dragging.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

The Bank of Madras has earned a net profit of Rs. 1,82,805-8 for the half year just ended. It is proposed to declare a dividend of 10 per cent per annum on the capital stock, and a bonus of 1 per cent.

THE Maharaja of Kashmere last week sent to the Lieut-Governments of the Punjab a brown trout which was the largest fish hitherto taken in Kashmere.

COUNTRY RULED BY PEASANT FARMERS.

Denmark's Object-lesson in Co-operation.

DENMARK is a farmer State. "It has a farmer Parliament, a farmer Ministry, a farmer point of view. Its legislation is that of the farmer, too. In Denmark the people really rule. The Danish peasant is the direct antithesis of the English peasant who wants to be ruled by a lord. The State of Denmark, in short, is a peasant democracy. Its ruling class is the small farmer possessing from forty to sixty acres of land, and with an outlook on life that is exclusively agricultural." How entirely successful these peasant farmers of Denmark have been is set forth in a most illuminating article by Frederic C. Howe in the Outlook of New York. The facts which he gives constitute an object-lesson in thrift and co-operation :—

CAUSE OF WELL-BEING.

"The land," says Mr. Howe "is far from rich, the climate is not of the best and the winters are very long. But the Danish peasant owns his land. Denmark is a country of peasant proprietors. This is the economic framework of his civilisation. The Danish peasant is his own landlord and he has made use of the Government to promote the acquisition of land by the people. About 1850 credit societies were organised which supplied capital to the peasants with which to buy land. These societies took a long time mortgages, running from fifty to one hundred years. Under these contracts the peasants pay off both the principle and the interest in instalments. In 1899 and in 1904 the State stimulated this movement still farther by laws that enabled the small peasants to borrow money from the State treasury with which to buy a holding. The value of the land is limited to about £300, and the size of the estate so purchased ranges from eight to twelve acres. Only one-tenth of the purchase money need be found by the purchaser. The State advances the other nine-tenths and charges the peasant four per cent., one per cent. of which is to repay the loan. The effect of the law was to increase the value of the land of the large estate owners, just as has the Small Holdings Act in Great Britain. But the general effect of the legislation and of the mutual credit societies has been to check the movement of the people away from the land. Denmark is almost the only country where this is true.

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP.

"There is very little tenancy in Denmark. Over 80 per cent. of the farmers own their farms. They work their own holdings. Only about 11 per cent. are tenants. In America the percentage of farm ownership is very much less. And ownership in Denmark is widely distributed. The total number of farms is 250,000 with a cultivated area of over ten million acres. The very large farms are survivals of the old feudal estates. They comprise about one-tenth of the total agricultural area. "There are three things which make Denmark unique. The first is the system of peasant ownership; the second is the co-operative movement, which is well-nigh universal; and the third is the political supremacy of the peasant class. The second and third causes are, however, due to the first. For home ownership lies at the root of the Dane's success. "The Dane is the best farmer in the world. The secret of his success is intensive cultivation. The land is minutely divided, the average size of the farms, which comprise nine-tenths of the land, being thirty-nine acres. About a hundred thousand peasants with larger farms ranging from 13 1-2 to 150 acres, who own about seven-tenths of the land, live very much better than the farmers just mentioned. They work their farms partly with hired labour are well educated, and devote a lot of time to politics and the co-operative undertakings with which they are connected. They are the ruling class in the State, and are as wise as the traditional Jew and the canny as the Scot. They control the politics of their district and are ascendant in Parliament as well. They know all about the most technical agriculture, are familiar with prices current, are rather skilled mechanics and good chemists. They are saturated with a knowledge of agriculture, and are not consumed with the ambition to be rich or to acquire more land. Their only ambition is to be good farmers.

DENMARK A MARKET GARDEN.

"The Dane has made his land a dairy farm. Denmark is cultivated like a market garden. The chief products are butter, eggs, bacon, poultry and fine stock. A generation ago, like the farmers of England, the Dane was threatened with extinction by the wheat-fields of America, Russia, and the Argentine Republic. But the Danish peasant is self-reliant, and he is a convinced Free Trader. He looked about for other markets. He found that England was buying her butter, eggs, and bacon from Ireland. He sent a commission to that country to ascertain how Ireland produced these things. Then Parliament and the people set to work to convert Denmark into a market garden. That was only a quarter of a century ago. Soon the Danes were producing better bacon, better butter, better eggs, than the Irish. Within the last few years no less than four special commissions have been to Denmark from Ireland and Scotland to find out how it is done. For the Danes have captured the English market. And they have done it by improving upon Irish methods. Denmark is now exporting to Germany, to England, to South America, and even to the Philippines. "Most of the horses and cattle go to Germany. The bulk of the balance of the exports go to England. The total export trade is approximately £75 for every farm, of which 133,000 of the 250,000 are of less than 13 1-2 acres in extent and have an average size of but 3 6 acres, the average of all of the farms being but 44 acres for the entire country. "The Danish farmer is an expert. He is also a student. He has studied the breed of horses until he knows what can be raised to the best advantage, and what the German most wants. The same is true of cattle hogs and chickens. He knows to a nicety just how a cow should be fed to produce the best butter. He knows how to breed the best hogs. He makes his butter and produces his eggs of a uniform quality. He packs them so that they will please. And he is aided in countless ways by the State. The State is always at his service.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

"The other great factor is co-operation. The Danish farmer gets all that he produces—absolutely all. The State owns the railways and protects the farmer from exploitation. And he himself performs all of the processes of production, distribution, and xchange. The co-operative movement began with dairying. Up to about 1880 each farmer made his own butter. It was very costly, and there was no uniformity in the product. About this time a new device was invented for butter-making. A number of farmers got together and purchased one of the machines. Its success was immediate. Other villages followed. To-day there are 1,087 co-operative dairies, with a membership of 158,000 farmers, There are also 200 other private dairies. Nearly 95 per cent. of the farmers are members of the co-operative dairies; which ship nearly £200,000 worth of butter a week to England.

"The Danish Co-operative Egg Export Society was the next organisation. It was organised in 1895. It now has 57,000 members. The eggs are collected and stamped each day in a local circle. Than they are sent to larger circles for export. In 1908 the export egg business amounted to £1,320,000. Danish eggs bring fancy prices, for they are always fresh and carefully graded.

"The peasant is also his own banker. There are 536 co-operative savings banks in the country. Here the farmer places his savings. Here he goes when he wants a loan. The deposits in 1906 amounted to £41,700,000, and the number of depositors to 1,352,000 (over half of the population), with an average deposit of £31. But the co-operative story does not end here. The farmer does his own buying at wholesale. Through these purchasing societies he buys food for his cattle. Almost everything that he consumes comes to him at cost. It is purchased by central agencies made up from representatives of local agencies. The goods are then distributed to the stores, one of which is to be found in every village. Thus he gets his agricultural implements. Thus he buys his food and all his supplies. He saves the profits of the jobber and the retail dealer for himself. The turnover of the purchasing societies in 1907 was £2,500,000.

"What is the lesson of it all? In the first place, it demonstrates the controlling influence of a system of land ownership. That the life of a people. Denmark is democratic, enlightened, and self-governed because the great bulk of the people have an interest in the soil. France, Holland, and Switzerland prove the same thing. It shows, too, that poverty can be reduced to a minimum and the well-being of all the people promoted by State aid and co-operation. Even wages in the city are determined by the agricultural situation. The ease with which men live on the farm and acquire holdings of their own compels the employer to compete with the land for his labour. The land question thus lies at the root of the wages question.

"Further than this, the Danish farmer appreciates that he is a consumer as well as a producer. He has learned that his success in agriculture is the result of his own efforts. He is not afflicted by trusts or monopolies. There is sufficient competition in the world which seeks him out to enable him to pick and choose, and he is able to get the best that the world offers and at his own price.

"The little State of Denmark shows that the old philosophy of individualism has broken down. and that there many activities which the State itself must assume in order to protect the people and promote their common welfare."

THE LOTUS-LAND OF JAPAN.

A portly but in every way a delightful volume is that in which Mr. H. G. Ponting, F. R. G. S., has enshrined the observations and the pictures which he collected during three years' residence in Japan. It is published by Macmillan and Co., with the title "In Lotus-Land Japan" and the text is embellished with eight lovely illustration in colours and ninety-six others in monochrome. Mr. Ponting's main object was to take photographs, for to Mr. Ponting life is not worth living without a camera; but in his story as well as in his pictures he contrives to convey to us that charm of Japan and the Japanese people which fascinated himself so completely.

FLOWER FESTIVALS—A FEAST OF COLOUR.

For a brief week or two each year all Japan is a very shrine to Flora. The flowers begin with the plum blossoms, which burst out in February. But the most popular are the cherry blossom festivals held in April. Here is a description of one of them, the Mukojima: "On the left bank of the river (near Tokio) runs an avenue of cherry-trees a mile long, which is one glorious mass of blossom. Japanese cherry blossoms are pink, not white like ours, and from a distance the trees resemble a bank of clouds softly flushed by the rays of the rising sun. Under this exquisite canopy Carnival is king and from morning till long after midnight the avenue rings with music and shouts of revelry and laughter, for Mukojima is the festival of the bourgeoisie. Mukojima has its aristocratic counterpart in Uyeno, a magnificent old park which in cherry blossom time is the resort of the elite. There the avenues of cherry trees form a veritable sea of lovely diaphanous blossom. Whichever way one looks great foaming billows of soft pink fill the view, and the whole beautiful place seems to be suffused with a tinted mist, from which a delicate perfume falls. Along the smooth roadways drive carriages with dainty Japanese ladies in them dressed in soft greys and fawns and quiet neutral tints; whilst under the great spreading trees the low-voiced pedestrians walk with dignity and decorum. This is the 'Bois of Tokio.' The peony is the next to reign, then the azalea. Early May is heralded by the most graceful and delicate of all Japanese flowers, the wisteria. The Gardens of Kameido are a sight of bewildering beauty, for the pond winding amongst the islands is completely surrounded by tea-arbours from the outlined roofs of which depend a perfect forest of white and purple marvels. Many of these pendent blooms are of almost incredible length, a yard or more at least, and under this lovely shelter each flower worshippers sit and picnic on tea and cakes as they admire and discuss the graceful floral wonders."

June brings the festival of the iris, October and November that of the chrysanthemum. With regard to the latter flower, the writer says: "When, in 1903, I had the privilege of being conducted by Count Okuma to view his unrivalled display, I counted on one huge plant over 1,200 chrysanthemums growing from a single stem, and few of the blossoms were less than four inches in diameter.

IN PRAISE OF THE WOMEN.

"The position which the Japanese wife occupies in the respect and affections of her husband even today is but little understood, for so much misinformation has been disseminated about her that a wholly wrong impression is generally held of one who is the most amiable of man's helpmates in the world. The Japanese home is, perhaps, the most difficult to gain intimate access to, yet almost every globe-trotter who dashes through Japan is a self-constituted authority on the gracious matron who presides over that home, and may make the unpardonable and fatal mistake of classing the modest, retiring lady of the land, whom probably he never sees, with the popular favourites of the capital and the treaty ports." During the Russo-Japanese war Mr. Ponting spent three weeks in the hospital at Hiroshima, where wounded soldiers to the number of 20,000 arrived from the front after a week's travelling with their first-aid bandages still on, and he brought away with him an indelible picture of the noble part the women of Japan played in that awful time. Later on, at Mukden, General Kuroki spoke to him thus: The Japanes women are very gentle and very quiet and unassuming. We hope they may never change. But they are very brave, and the courage of our soldiers is largely due to the training they received as little children from their mothers. The women of a land play a great part in its history, and no nation can ever become really great unless its women are before all things courageous yet gentle and modest. Japan owes as much to her women as to her soldiers."

SCENES IN THE MILITARY HOSPITALS.

"As I listened to this gallant tribute of the old general my vision flew back to the weeks I had spent in the great Hiroshima hospital, where hundreds of poor fellows, shattered by shot and shell, were being brought in daily. . . . I saw again those gentle little angels in white flitting noiselessly about amongst the beds. I saw them rapidly yet tenderly ministering to the stricken with kindly glances and soft words as their wondrous fingers removed and replaced dressings with marvellous dexterity. I saw irragile little women standing by, unmoved, whilst the most terrible operations were being performed, and I saw them kneeling at the bedsides and stroking the brows of poor fellows whose souls were going home to rest. I saw, too, those gatherings of ladies—the very noblest in the land—diligently working, day after day, making warm clothing for the soldiers at the front. . . . I saw again those tiny schoolgirls being led by their teachers through the wards of the hospital and being exhorted to remember when they became mothers to bring their sons up as brave and fearless as the soldiers who lay maimed before them in their beds."

ARTIST-CRAFTSMEN OF KYOTO.

Another very interesting chapter deals with the artist-craftsmen of Kyoto—the wonderful workers in bronze and ivory, the embroiderers, the potters. The author gives a wonderful description of a damascened cigarette case purchased in Kyoto. Mr. Ponting took this gem to the sword factory at Toledo, the most renowned damascene works in Spain. "For half an hour the experts subjected the case to the closest scrutiny with magnifying glasses, and with sighs admitted they had never seen anything like it, that on one in Spain could execute anything approaching it, either for beauty of design or perfection of finish. Komei Ishikawa, the most skilful ivory-worker in Japan, will take a three-foot tusk and carve it into a single file of elephants so lifelike that they almost seem to move along the thin strip left as a base. But with it all, and notwithstanding that the Hindu has elephants every day before his eyes, there was not the 'life' that the innate art of the Japanese enables him to instil into his Imago of an animal he never sees. The Chinese embroiderers are an easy second to the Japanese, but whilst exquisite taste always governs the selection of their colours, they have not the skill to hold the mirror up to nature as have the Japanese. Thus it is, in any of the arts that Japan has learnt from China—and China is to Japan what ancient Greece was to all the rest of Europe—that their inherent genius and love of everything beautiful in nature have enabled the Japanese to counterfeit that beauty, by a hundred different means, to a degree of perfection the Chinese have never reached. The pupil has far out-classed the master."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THERE was a fairly large attendance at the Coperage last evening to witness the above game between the above Gymkhanas. A successful objection was made against Mr. Raisin refereeing, Mr. Rigby taking his place.

The Commercial Gymkhana, kicking off, at once pressed, but play was quickly taken towards the other end; the Bombay Gymkhana made tracks towards their opponents' goal; Piper, however, saved a couple of good shots from Cooper, who was putting on some hot long shots, one or two of which going at a terrific pace, just missing the post by inches. Half-time arrived with no score.

It was expected in the second half the Commercials, having the wind in their favour, would monopolise the play, but the contrary was the case, the Bombay Gymkhana quite holding their own, and for a considerable portion of the half playing the better football. Eventually from a kick from Johnston which went in the direction of the Bombay Gymkhana goal; Elliot, in trying to clear, kicked towards his own goal, his partner Cooper who was only three yards from the line, putting the finishing touch to the goal mouth affair, by glancing the ball off his foot, in a further effort to clear, into the net. The Bombay Gymkhana had the best of the rest of the play, but, although getting a free kick within 3 yards off, goal, in the last two minutes of the game were unfortunate in not at least making a draw of the game. Result :—

Commercial Gymkhana	...	1
Bombay Gymkhana	...	0

Teams.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Goal: Lewin; backs: Cooper and Elliot: halves: Bussay, Johnston and Barratt; forwards: Sharp, Sim, Cupper, Abbott, and Cardox.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—Goal: Piper; backs: Harwood and Chapman; half backs: Barnard, Johnston and Wilkie; Forwards: Brown, Davis, Burker, Cooke and Tweddle.

THE KAISER'S POLICY IN PALESTINE.

AFTER the recent visit of the German Emperor's second son to Palestine, the papers devoted a good deal of space to the growing influence of Germany in Syria, and Opinion, a new French paper, published an interesting article on the subject, which was summarised by the "Spectator." The course of events in Palestine is thus described:—

HIS AMBITION IN SYRIA.

"Twelve years ago the Emperor William proclaimed as the object of his Syrian ambition the 'pacific co-existence of Protestantism and the other confessions.' When he visited Palestine in 1898 the Kaiser found the Christian population alarmed by the massacres of which they had recently been the victims and the Mohammedans made uneasy by fears of European retaliation. The presence of the German Emperor did something to lessen the fears of both. Oriental Catholicism was soon startled by the news that, after long negotiations at Constantinople, the chief Protestant Sovereign of the European Continent had obtained from the Sultan a site for a Roman Catholic Church on Mount Sion. The Protectorate of the Latin Catholics, so long claimed by France, had been given up by the Republican Government, and, though some of the races in whose favour it had been exerted took no notice of the change, others accepted the transfer without hesitation. Until the date of the Imperial visit the German Roman Catholics had had nothing in Jerusalem beyond an unimportant Mission, and though various attempts had been made to give importance to the German Protestant congregations, they had not been attended with much success.

ENTER THE PROTESTANT KNIGHTS.

"The Jerusalem Bishopric, of which Great Britain and Prussia were the joint founders, had come to an end in 1886, and long before that time German congregations had been set up outside the Bishop's jurisdiction, and the German Protestant Church in Palestine had started on a career of its own. Frederick William IV. had re-established the Brandenburg branch of the Order of St. John, and in 1856 he asked the Sultan to give him the site of the hospice which had belonged to the Order during the existence of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. It needed twelve years to gain the necessary consents, for it was not till 1869 that Abd-ul-Aziz yielded to the persistent demands of the Prussian Government. The Protestant Knights were now in possession of what had been the property of the Roman Catholic Order seven centuries earlier.

THE PROTECTORATE OF CHRISTIANS.

"Will the German Emperor succeed to that Protectorate of the Christians which seems the only possible substitute for the Protectorate of the Roman Catholics which France has abandoned? That is a question which hardly admits of positive answer. Why, it may be asked, should the German Government be so greatly interested in the progress of the German colony in Palestine? The advantages possibly present themselves to German minds. One is that if, after all, the break-up of the Turkish Empire should not be averted by the recent Revolution, if the heritage of the Turks should still have to be scrambled for, it is intelligible that a farsighted ruler may wish to secure a good start. Or, the German Emperor's desire for colonies is well known, and he may think that Palestine has merits from this point of view, even if it remains in the hands of the present owners."

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The storm, yesterday in the North of the Central Provinces and now over Gujarat and South Rajputana, has given heavy rain immediately to the South of its path, and a further westward movement is likely.

The rainfall has been nearly general in South Burma, the West of the United Provinces, the Western half of Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the West of the Central Provinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula, Bombay, the Deccan and Mysore, and local in Bengal, Eastern Bengal, the East Punjab, Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast.

Moulmein had three inches; Roorkee, one; Udaipur, Veraval, Neemuch, Amraoti and Akola, one and a half; Ahmedabad, three; Surat, two; Indore, four; Mount Abu, Khandwa, Pachmarhi and Hoshangabad, three; Nagpur, two; Seoni, Chanda and Belgaum, one and a half; and Mercara, three.

Forecast.—Diminution of rainfall in the Central Provinces, and Central India West and an increase in Sind.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla-nade Fort	Colaba.		
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	30·03	26·55	25·96	25·24
Wednesday, 6th July ...	0·25	0·24	0·25	0·56
Total ...	30·28	26·79	26·21	25·80
Same date last year ...	29·58	26·32	30·81	20·68

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL.

July 6.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a. m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts 0·20	In. cts. 28·21	In. cts. 30·25	In cts. 29·92

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 2nd June 1910:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora ...	18	42	Wadhwan ...
Panjoo ...	24	51	Dabhoe ... 21 86
Vaiturana ...	21	18	Sevalia ... 14 18
Palghur ...	19	73	Godhra ... 12 41
Gholwad ...	13	28	Patri ... 3 95
Daman ...	22	90	Limkhera ... 17 69
Bulsar ...	23	30	Dohad ... 15 11
Nansari ...	14	70	Amargarh ... 12 35
Surat ...	18	2	Rutlam ... 10 47
Kim ...	16	96	Nagda ... 8 76
Broach ...	18	69	Rajpardi ... 18 89
Baroda ...	16	55	Bardoli ... 19 93
Mehmadabad ...	14	4	Nandbar ... 10 83
Ahmedabad ...	6	32	Nardana ... 10 72
Viramgam ...	4	80	Virar ... 12 10

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Namesof Stations,	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (5th July) ...	103·6	89·1	...	...
Jask ...	94·3	86·8	...	...
Muskat (5th July) ...	86 8	87·6	...	...
Multan ...	100·8	85·5	...	0·52
Rawalpindi ...	92·9	75·4	...	7·70
Lahore ...	99·4	81·7	...	3 53
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...
Ambala ...	94·5	81·0	...	0·76
Delhi ...	94·2	78·2	0·25	4·10
Agra ...	89·0	75·5	0·18	4·37
Mainpuri ...	91·3	78·0	0·08	2·81
Jhansi ...	82·0	72·5	0·12	8·6
Cawnpore ...	89·7	74·0	...	5·03
Allahabad ...	95 1	75·0	...	4·46
Jacobabad ...	111·6	89·3	...	0·65
Karachi ...	90·0	83·0	...	2·29
Ajmer ...	85·9	74·2	0·10	8·83
Jaipur ...	88·7	72·1	0·28	9·13
Kotah ...	87·0	75·1	0·15	10·28
Bhuj ...	92·1	76·0	0·48	6·82
Dwarka ...	86 8	77·7	0·27	3·66
Veraval ...	83·1	74·8	1·37	8·75
Rajkot ...	86·1	74·5	1·24	13·91
Gondagar Par...	84·5	71·5	0·38	13·07
Surat ...	80 6	72·6	0·40	19·76
Ahmedabad ...	78·6	74·7	3 35	11·91
Deesa ...	86·3	77·4	0·47	10·55
Neemuch ...	85·0	...	1·72	12 13
Indore ...	76·1	67·1	3·65	14·82
Jubbulpore ...	86·3	69 8	0·54	13·76
Saugor ...	83·1	67·5	0·58	8·71
Hoshangabad ...	81·1	63·9	2·57	17·68
Khandwa ...	73·7	69·1	2·90	12 44
Akola ...	75·7	70·1	1·28	11·14
Amraoti ...	74·8	68·8	1·26	13·09
Nagpur ...	74·6	67 8	1·77	15·89
Chanda ...	77·6	65·0	1 26	15·47
Raipur ...	74·7	69·6	0·63	17·58
Bombay ...	83·3	76·4	0·56	25·80
Ratnagiri ...	82·3	75·9	0·32	37·68
Mormugao ...	84·5	76·2	0·18	48·31
Karwar ...	...	...	...	...
Malegaon ...	76·4	69·4	0·57	12·20
Ahamednagar ...	77·9	69·5	0·65	10 10
Poona ...	75·6	70·8	0·38	9·79
Sholapur ...	82·8	71·9	...	4·70
Bijapur ...	82·7	71·2	...	3 30
Belgaum ...	70·8	66·6	1·64	13·42
Aurangabad ...	75·2	67·2	0·40	6 58
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	79·9	70·7	...	10·80
Hyderabad ...	82·3	71·7	0·37	6·76
Mangalore ...	83 3	71·3	0·35	70 76
Calicut ...	79·8	73·1	0·97	39·49
Cochin ...	86·2	74 3	1·18	32·13
Colombo ...	87 0	74·5	0·01	8·32
Masulipatam ...	91·3	76·2	...	8·63
Bellary ...	86·0	74·0	...	0·42
Cuddapah ...	98·2	78·6	...	1·95
Madras ...	100·5	81·5	...	1·98
Bangalore ...	82·8	66·3	0·02	2·32
Coimbatore ...	87·9	72 8	0·11	1·19
Trichinopoly ...	97 6	78·3	...	0·23
Negapatam ...	99·0	79·0	...	0·50

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·25" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0·13" of rain and Jhansi 0.12". Skies are lightly clouded at Cawnpore and Mainpuri, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi, and normal or in defect at the other stations. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general but light in east Rajputan; Jaipur has had 0·23' Ajmer 0·10" and Kotah 0.15". Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jaipur and Kotah. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general; Deesa has had 0·47". Ahmedabad 3·35", Surat 2·40", Rajkot 1·24", Bhavnagar Para 5·36", Veraval 1·37", Dwarka 0·27" and Bhuj 0·46". Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal nearly everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Jubbulpore has had 0·54", Saugor 0·58", Hoshangabad 2·57", Khandwa 2·90", Akola 1·28", Amraoti 1·26", Nagpur 1·77", Chanda 1.26" and Raipur 0·63". Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north-eastern districts, and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture, Temperature is in moderate to large defect, particularly in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·56", Ratnagiri 0·32", Mormugao 0·18" and Karwar 0·95." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon records 0·57" of rain, Ahmednagar 0·65", Poona 0·38", Belgaum 1·64", Aurangabad 0·40" and Hyderabad 0·37". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is 5° to 14° in defect; night temperature is also in defect at Malegaon, Aurangabad and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The storm which is passing over the central parts of India has moved in a west-north-westerly direction and is to-day central about Deesa. Its intensity has diminished only very slightly and it has been the causes of widespread and heavy rain in the western half of the Central Provinces, west Central India, Gujarat and Kathiawar. There has been general but comparatively light rain on the west coasts of the Peninsula and in the north Bombay Deccan. Only light rain has fallen in Rajputana and the west United Provinces. The storm may possibly move in nearly a westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in Gujarat, Kathiawar, west Central India and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Rajputana. Rainfall may extend into Sind.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 6th July was 29·561 inches The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ISLAM'S REVIVAL PREACHERS.

A New Spirit in the Pulpit.

FEW of us, possibly, have visited Constantinople; fewer still—if any—of those who read these pages know anything about the sermons preached in the pulpit of the mosque of St. Sophia. The "Hibbert Journal" has rendered a public service by printing translations of four Moslem sermons preached in the famous old Mosque at a time when great changes were taking place in the Ottoman Empire. Week by week they have been printed in a leading Moslem newspaper, which came into existence when Turkey secured a Constitution, and, like the sermons which Mr. Spurgeon used to publish every week after delivery in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, so these Moslem discourses have exerted a vast influence in the Turkish capital, and likewise in the provinces. They are given in the "Hibbert Journal" that Western readers may judge what is the nature of the appeal which Islam makes to the national and moral life of its adherents, and to "interpret the fundamental changes which are taking place in the Turkish Empire, or from the point of view of the missionary or the traveller, but from the every mind and eloquence of the chief doctors of the cannon law who are not "Muhammedan fanatics' but rather intelligent and patriotic educators.

"NEW OCCASIONS TEACH NEW DUTIES."

The first is a sermon by Ahmed Naïm Effendi, in which the preacher deplores the decay of preaching under the old regime. He sets up a high ideal of what a preacher should be, and, then, "in the name of religion, in the name of science, in the name of patriotism, in the name of national honour demands that the Sheikh-ul-Islam consider this situation and find a means of relief. "What is a preacher? He is the refiner of the nation; he is the teacher of moral heroism; he is the communicator of knowledge, he is the inheritor of the duty of prophecy. A preacher must be a man of learning: he must know the divine injunctions and prohibitions, the obligations of cannon law and the orthodox traditions of the Prophet. A preacher must put into practice his knowledge, and he must be so rigorous in self-discipline as to be an example to his congregation. There is no influence in the words of a preacher whose conduct contradicts his words, eyes are blindfolded by selfish gain, and who is eagerly clasping the vanities of this world. If his heart does not grieve when he utters his warnings, his admonition can produce no more than a temporary awakening among his hearers. Such preachers, we regret to confess, are so rare among us that we may say they do not exist. The fault and even the crime belongs to the nation which leaves its clergy hungry and obliges a class, which should be the nation's forerunners and its prophets, to beg for a living. At last the time for putting an end to this state of affairs has come. "The Rights of the People" formed the subject of two other of these sermons. These were preached by Ismail Hakki Effendi, whose argument was worked out on these lines:—"These are three things whose retribution does not wait for eternity, but comes in this world. First, deceit and hypocrisy. Second, injustice and violence. Third, the betrayal of a trust. Everything, everything, material and spiritual, the entire strength of the Mohammedan Commonwealth, is well-nigh ruined. To-day our hope of reconstruction is in the hope of unity. We must deal with non-Moslems as with brothers, because we are all the sons of one fatherland." But the best of the series was preached by Eshraf Edib Bey, whose subject was "Misunderstandings, Past and Present."

DESPOTISM MEANS IRRELIGION.

"The religion of Islam," he said, "has not been able to remain free from the influence of the despotism which has brought all our institutions into decline. Ignorance and tyranny have constantly hindered us from an impartial search for the truth. The curredness of despotism has prevented a worthy defence against all criticisms. And as a result irreligion has become widespread."

After summarising the causes of decline and lamenting that Moslem rule had become an object of ridicule, the preacher continued:—"We have arrived at this predicament because we have gone afar from the essential requirements of religion. In proportion as we fell to plundering we were overtaken by poverty and disgrace. As we worshipped the world and preferred our selfish and earthly advantage to everything else, we became the slaves of all men, and especially the slaves of our vicious and prodigal aristocrats. As we trespassed the rights of all the non Moslem subjects of this empire, Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians, Jews, whom his lordship our Prophet has described as 'God's trust' to us and whose rights he emphatically commanded us to respect, we were, in direct ratio to our trespass, deprived of the help of God. And our own rights we were treading under foot. As we crushed thousands of innocents with the heel of oppression and put out of existence thousands of sufferers by death in the desert or by murder on the high seas, as we rejoiced in demolishing homes and hearths and in extinguishing the lives of ancient families as we made the heart of humanity ache with our cruelty and intolerance, as we were afraid of venturing our lives in self-sacrifice, we became in that very proportion the objects of God's wrath.

DELIVERANCE AND ITS OBLIGATIONS.

"While this heavy cloud was settling down upon us in our low estate divine aid finally reached us. With the light of thirteen centuries ago the sun of victory and guidance shone forth from the Macedonian Balkans in all its purity and in all its splendour. Glory be to God! "Let us walk with perfect unity and sincerity in this Upright Highway, in this royal road of guidance which opens up before us. Let us learn what Muhammedanism is and what manhood is. In an epoch when all the inhabitants of the earth are advancing into new realms of science, in a period when all cities and all nations are going through an evolution toward a final ideal, let us free our lives from this dark veil of ignorance. Let us deliver our minds from obstinacy and bigotry. Let us see the wonderful achievements in arts and industries, and let us observe the immense strides which have been taken in the royal path of science. For we must confess that we are very far behind. Let us think of the purpose of our creation and the duties of our life. There is no use in striving among ourselves. Let us henceforth clasp hand to hand and with perfect unity let us strive for advancement. May God forbid that in the opening future mutual misunderstandings should be the cause of national calamity!"

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

WEARING OF A FASHION.

When women get weary of a certain fashion, writes a London correspondent, a number of articles are written in the papers about "Dress Reform." What about an original topic? We hear and read that "women are revolting against the narrow skirt." Why ever do they "revolt"? The wearing of the mummy dress has never been compulsory." If you do not like it, leave it; but do not waste your energy in revolting against a thing that is sure to die a natural death very shortly. Ridicule kills. The "ador

BY THE WAY.

INTERESTING STORY OF A PLANT.

In the report of a field meeting of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Club, published in the "Cheltenham Examiner", there is an interesting story of a plant which was introduced into this country a hundred years ago. While looking for crinoid fossils in a Great Oolite gravel pit on the high tableland near Tarkdean, a rubbish heap was found to be decorated with a luxurian growth of the whitlow-pepperwort (Lepidium Draba, Linn.). Although included in the genus Lepidium in the British lists, it has quite as much affinity with Senebiera, or swine's cresses, and some good systematists have founded a new genus upon it—viz, Cardaria. This plant has just completed the one-hundredth anniversary of its introduction into this country, for it was one of the legacies left by the unsuccessful attempt made by the British against the French in 1809, in connexion with the unfortunate Walcheren expedition.

"THOMPSON'S CURSE."

A land force of forty thousand British troops under Lord Chatham, supported by a naval force under Strachan, landed on the island of Walcheren at the mouth of the Scheldt, and bombarded and captured Flushing; they failed to take Antwerp, and were finally driven from Zealand with great loss. The broken-down fever-stricken British troops ultimately disembarked at Ramsgate. The straw and litter upon which they had slept were afterwards thrown into a disused chalk-pit belonging to a Mr. Thompson; other refuse was mixed with it and in due time it was employed to manure the neighbouring fields. Wherever the material was used a plentiful crop of the plant followed, so much so that in Kent it became known as "Thompson's weed," or "Thompson's curse."

"A TERRIBLE PEST."

From Ramsgate the plant spread over the Isle of Thanet, and at the present day its headquarters may be said to be the edges of the cliffs and the roadsides about Margate and Broadstairs, where it forms a conspicuous feature of the vegetation. When once it had taken hold of the soil, it became a terrible pest; its roots were many feet in length, and soon choked the drain pipes of the fields. Considering the immense numbers of seeds of alien plants which are annually turned out from the straw and other materials, now being used for packing the articles of commerce which reach Great Britain and Ireland from all the countries of the world, the surprise is that so few of them make any permanent impression upon the constituents of the native vegetation. But "Cardaria Draba" was one of the few plants which had come to stay; and it has reached the Cotteswolds. It is gradually spreading all over the country.

A THACKERAY LETTER.

Some interesting autograph letters and historical documents were to go under the hammer at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge's rooms in London on the 6th inst. Among them was a long letter written by Thackeray to his wife from Buffalo in December 1852, while on his lecturing tour. Here is an extract: . . . If my health holds out, I must go on money-grubbing for some months to come. They have paid me nearly £1,600 in 2 months of wh. I have spent 200 in travelling—it is awfully dear work—next month will be another profitable month—afterwards in the South not so much profit but more pleasure for February and March—afterwards profit again and afterwards—O ye Gods, wont I be glad to come back leaving £500 a year behind me in this country! Then grim death will not look so grim. Then the girls will have something to live upon or to bestow upon the objects of their young affections—then when the house is paid for, we may live and take things easily—then, when I have written 2 more novels, for which I shall get £5,000 a piece—why than, at 50, I shall be as I was at 21. . . . Thackeray adds that he used to "hanker after Parliament, police magistrates, and so forth; but," he says, "no occupation I can devise is so profitable as that which I have at my hand in that old inkstand."

RUSKIN ON POLITICS AND ART.

A letter from Ruskin to E. S. Dallas, written from Lausanne in 1859, contains this statement: . . . I am a Free Trader—a Liberal in most other matters—and in general tone of thought—much more likely to be mistaken for a Red Republican than for a Tory—though I am nearly equally removed from both—what a Whig is, I neither know nor care. Another letter of Ruskin's runs: "I heartily pity every one connected with our art schools—the more successful they are—the more sorry I am for their wasted skill. You don't suppose a nation of swindling ironmongers can have any art? Look at the prize Eve! That's the sort of thing they want, and will have."

EUGENE ARAM DOCUMENTS.

There is a remarkable collection of eleven original documents relating to this extraordinary and historic case. It includes the coroner's inquisition upon the finding of a skeleton on Thistle Hill, Knaresborough, in August 1758, supposed to be that of Daniel Clark, who had disappeared fourteen years previously; the examination of various witnesses, including Eugene Aram's wife, as to the circumstances connected with Clark's disappearance; and the coroner's inquisition upon the finding of a second skeleton in St. Robert's Cave, in consequence of the confession of Richard Houseman, which led to the celebrated trial and execution of Eugene Aram as his accomplice. These documents have come down to the present owner from his ancestor, John Tuckakston, the coroner, who held the inquisitions and examined the witnesses.

CROMWELL'S OLD COLLEGE.

Sidney Sussex, which seems to have celebrated a modest success in the "May" by a magnificent "rag," once possessed, according to his enemies, a rowdy undergraduate who made history. Oliver Cromwell matriculated at this college on the very day, as Carlyle reminds us, that Shakespeare was dying at Stratford. The legend that the future Protector led a riotous life during his brief academic career comes from tainted Royalist sources, and rests apparently on the fact that he was "one of the chief players at football, cudgels, or any other boisterous sport." He is said to have shared the room with a projecting window at the north-west corner of the college, overlooking Sidney-street. Cromwell, though he resided only one year, always retained a strong affection for his alma mater.

SEVEN YEARS IN THE ARCTIC.

A "dash to the Pole" forms no part of the programme of Captain Roald Amundsen, who is about to leave Norway in Nansen's old vessel, the Fram, on a North Polar expedition. His purpose is a thorough and scientific investigation of the waters of the Polar basin, and to accomplish this he is prepared to remain in the Arctic until 1917. He will first make for the southern hemisphere and round Cape Horn, his intention being to enter the Arctic Ocean through Behring Straits, and then allow his vessel to drift with the ice towards Spitzbergen, which he calculates will occupy five or six years, and may probably take him across the Pole itself, though he has no special desire to attain that mathematical point.

AS MINISTER.

Dr. Duncan was not without honour in his Church. He was Moderator in 1839, and when the Disruption took place he "came out." "Leaving the manse" was in Dr. Duncan's case a sore trial. In his seventieth year he was compelled to say farewell to the place which had sheltered him for forty long years. He tried in vain to get a site for a Free Church near Ruthwell, and had to resort to preaching in a barn a considerable distance off. Eventually he went to live in a labourer's cottage, and once he entertained a few ministers in the neighbourhood with the polished courtesy of the old school. Dinner over he said: "Will you go into the drawing-room, gentlemen?" His friends gazed at each other, and wondered what he could possibly mean. Opening the back-door of the cottage he said: "My drawing-room is the great drawing-room of nature." The book is a very interesting account of a long and useful life.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

ARMOURED AND PROTECTED CRUISERS.

The compound title of "cruiser-battleship" is more than justified in the case of the "Lion," which is in course of construction at Devonport, and will be put afloat on August 6. Two of the most notable features of this, the world's biggest, cruiser, have relation to armour protection and armament. From below the water-line to the edge of the upper deck there will be an armoured belt without involving any sacrifice of offensive power or tactical usefulness. As a matter of fact, this additional protection will be associated with the highest development yet attained in the gun-power, speed, and radius of action of the armoured cruiser, and it is a distinct compliment to Sir Philip Watts, Director of Naval Construction, that with this great combination of offensive and defensive qualities concentrated in a displacement of about 26,000 tons, the graceful lines which are a characteristic of modern British cruisers should have been preserved in such a marked degree as is revealed in the "Lion" now that the hull is completed to the level of the upper deck. The month of August will also witness the entry into service of the first protected cruiser of the Town class. To Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. belongs the credit of having completed the first of this class—the "Newcastle"—notwithstanding that she was the last but one of the group to be launched. The Town cruisers will be a fairly useful addition to the Navy, which is none too well provided with light swift units of this type. The only fault to be found with them is their poor armament—two 6in. and ten 4in. guns being weak for cruisers of nearly 5,000 tons displacement. In the German cruisers of the "Hansa" class it has been found possible to mount two 8.2in. and eight 6in. guns on a displacement of 5,800 tons.

THE CULT OF THE GUN.

As an example of the tenacity shown by the Americans in sticking to a secondary battery for their latest battleship, it may be mentioned that the "Utah," a sister ship to the "Florida," now on the point of completion, will carry a secondary armament of sixteen 50 calibre 5in. guns, as a basking to her primary armament of ten 12in. guns in her main battery. Of these 5in. guns eight are carried on the gun deck within a central battery, and this position gives them a much better command than the six-inch guns carried in our older battleships, which cannot be fought in the lower tier of casemates in anything but smooth weather. Four other of the "Utah" 5in. weapons are carried on the after part of the gun deck, at about the same elevation as the five named above, while there are two forward and two aft in sponsons upon the main deck these latter, however will suffer from the rough-weather handicap. The ship has a broadside fire of eight 5-inch guns, and an end on fire of four 5-inch guns ahead and four astern. Unlike the Brazilian "Minas Gerais," the "Utah" has only an end on fire of four 12-in. ahead and four astern, instead of eight ahead and eight astern but the American ship has what is considered the greater advantage of a broadside fire of ten instead of eight 12in. weapons on her broadside. Moreover, the "Utah" has splendid protection both above and below the waterline and around her gun positions, and is considered one of the best armoured ships in the world. Her cellular and compartmental subdivision is also of the very latest American design.

LORD KITCHENER.

The official notification that Lord Kitchener had declined the Mediterranean Command was scarcely unexpected, but we appear to be no nearer than we were before to knowing what use the State proposes to make of one of its most eminent servants. Much has been said and written as to the necessity of employing him at home, but in what capacity has not been suggested. For the moment the post of Chief of the Imperial General Staff is not vacant, and there is, in addition, reason to believe that Lord Kitchener's inclination lies towards service abroad, which, in view of the record of his career, is comprehensible. The present situation in Egypt would certainly appear to offer scope for his abilities, and, to the majority of his countrymen, it would come as a great relief to know that he was to return to the scene of so many previous triumphs. Other employment has been hinted at, but for the moment it is best to await developments.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

The reconstitution of the somewhat unfortunate Mediterranean Command which has been announced by Mr. Haldane may be looked upon at any rate as a step in the right direction, in so far as the very necessary duties of inspection of the British military forces overseas, with the exception of those in India, will now be carried out without encroaching on the time of the Inspector-General of the Forces. At the same time it is difficult to see why Malta should necessarily be the centre from which to perform these duties. The occupant of the new post, whom there is good reason to suppose will be Sir Ian Hamilton, will in any case be much in England owing to his membership of the Selection Board and the Defence Committee, and it might have been thought that general convenience would have indicated London as a suitable point from which to depart on voyages of inspection.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The report of the Russian School of Gunnery on the practice of 1909 has now been issued, and makes interesting reading. The conclusions arrived at are of value, being based on results obtained at a very large number of practice grounds in Russia, Siberia, and Turkestan. It is considered that the gunnery of the field artillery still leaves much to be desired, especially as regards the use of the concealed position. Preparation for opening fire was slow, and at one range many shots struck the covering crest. A paragraph of the regulations lays down that fire is not to be opened from a concealed position until all preparations have been completed to ensure the fire being effective; this is to be modified so as to lay stress on quickness in opening fire. The practice-ground commandants generally complain of unskilful use of ground, slow unlimbering and limbering up, and failures in pointing out and picking up targets.

DEAD GROUND.

A great deal of attention has been devoted to firing on the dead ground in front of a concealed position. It was found that when the fuse was set short, so as to burst the shrapnel just beyond the covering crest, the angle of opening and the droop of the bullet-cone sufficed to search the dead ground, and a paragraph to this effect is being added to the regulations. Time-shrapnel ranging with low bursts is recommended. Very high bursts should be roughly corrected by altering the angle of sight then adjusted with the corrector.

BRIGADE PRACTICE.

Owing to the indifferent manner in which brigade practice was carried out, it is recommended that all battery practice should be carried out in brigade, each battery firing in turn. The batteries should be watched by the rang party, and undue exposure noted. The actual shooting should be preceded by manœuvre against a marked enemy. Changes of position were not sufficiently practised. Brigade practice should, wherever possible, be carried out in the open country, not on familiar practice grounds. Altogether, the report on the practice of the Russian field artillery bears a strong likeness to one of our own School of Gunnery reports of eight or nine years ago.

AERIAL TORPEDOES.

The Unge torpedo, intended for the destruction of balloons, has acquired an increased importance since Messrs. Krupp have bought up the patent rights. The new projectile is an improved version of Hale's war rocket, once used in the British Army. Its special advantage for firing at balloons lies in the fact that its trajectory is clearly visible by night or by day, enabling the aim to be readily corrected. The inventor's efforts have been directed towards the improvement of the accuracy of the rocket, which used to be a very variable quantity. The rocket is fired from a light rifled gun, which gives it an initial rotation; this is maintained by the powder gases, produced by the burning of the composition, which escape through helical channels. The latter are connected to a central reservoir, the effect of which is to equalise the pressure of the gases. A tapering hole is made down the centre of the composition, the diameter of which is so regulated that the composition near the base burns away first. The composition consists of different grades of powder inserted in successive layers, so that it burns faster as the rocket gathers speed, and as the air-pressure behind it is reduced. The head of the rocket is a high-explosive shell, with a sensitive fuze designed to act on touching the envelope of a balloon. The whole torpedo weighs 40lb if made of the smallest size proposed, namely, 4in. in diameter, and the gun from which it is fired weighs 140lb. complete. A dirigible like the new German M III. can carry twelve of these torpedoes, with the gun, in addition to its crew, and this armament would render it a formidable antagonist to any other war balloon.

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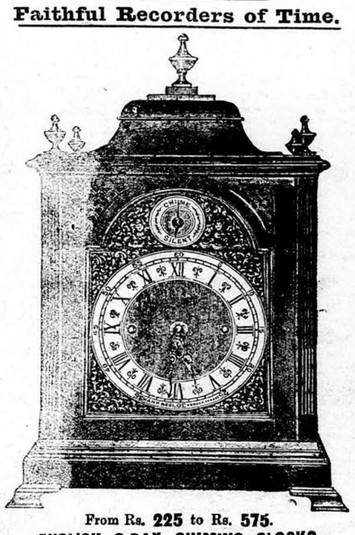

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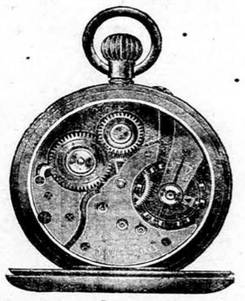

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